

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## OUR AFRICAN BLOCKADE.

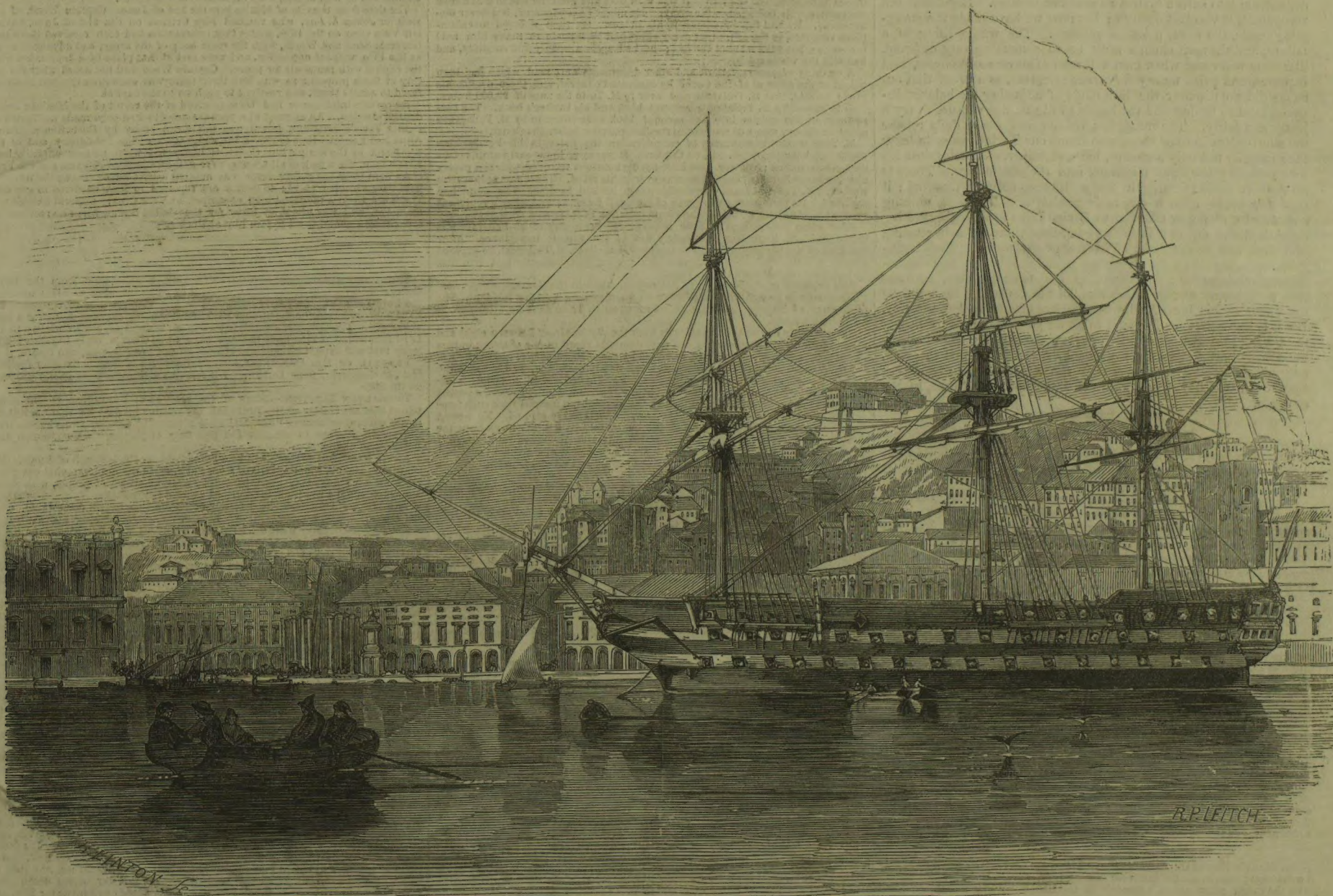


IN THE Slave Trade we recognise a question that now and then appears on the surface of discussion, exhibits its hideousness, scares men by its magnitude, and then disappears again, like some terrible sea monster, which, though known to exist, cannot yet be crushed, and is, therefore, thought of as seldom and as slightly as possible. But occasionally it obtrudes itself, in aspect worse than Famine and Pestilence—more difficult to deal with, and not much less expensive to those who have to keep watch over it, with the intention of checking its ravages. Unhappily, at every glimpse we catch of it, it presents a more vast and appalling form; and, as it is guided by the human intellect, sharpened by avarice, it seems to possess a power devilish alike in its cunning and its wickedness.

At every appearance it produces a misgiving as to our ability to cope with it: it goes on devouring its hundreds of thousands of human beings, defying all attempts to destroy it, the most evident result of them being this, that the number and sufferings of its victims are but increased. There is a league of nations against the traffic in men, but the sincerity of some of the parties to the compact may be doubted; others, even if they were earnest in the wish to suppress it, are weak; so that most of the weight of the conflict with this gigantic evil falls on England, the most chivalric of empires, that, in every country, discharges the duties of the *haute police* of the Universe, compelling some states to be loyal, and others honest, against their will. This championship of principles is thrust on us by our position, and we certainly have enough to do in the vocation; but our success is not always equal to our zeal. We tried to beat the French into Legitimacy, and failed; we have tried to teach Spain Constitutional Principles, and they will not work; we are trying to make the Portuguese free and obedient at the same time, and they do not understand us. We have for years endeavoured to suppress the Slave Trade, and its enormity is worse than ever. It is well to love liberty; it is well to spend lives and gold in securing it to others; but what if the effort drives slavery to take a shape made worse by evils not its own? If the thousands of Africans slaughtered in the slave hunts of the interior, and the thousands more suffocated in the slavers' holds during the dreadful "middle passage," knew that nine-tenths of the mortality was directly caused by the efforts of England to prevent the traffic, they would certainly execrate our zeal, and curse the wealth and power that enable us to be, or

attempt to be, the moral police of the world.

Some painful doubts obtrude themselves on us when we reflect on what our attempts to suppress the Slave Trade have actually done. Let us place the facts admitted by the most ardent opponents of Slavery in a light in which they are not often considered. Those who create the Slave Trade, and those who would crush it, are both of the superior race—the strong and governing powers of the world. Strength and knowledge can make the lot of the weak and ignorant unutterably wretched, or as tolerable as the lower condition can be—just as the superior gifts are used by those possessing them. But, instead of uniting in any plan of action that might secure all the ends desired, the stronger race divides into two sections, one seizing the weak by violence, and compelling it to serve its needs; the other, with equal violence, resisting the attempt. The poor Negro is martyred between them, and becomes the victim in a contest, of the principle of which he knows nothing. He is as little a free man where he is born as where he is taken to; but there is a struggle about his transfer, in which his race is destroyed with a cool mercantile calculation of the per centages of the massacre, which realizes what are supposed to be the attributes of the Fiend. Suppose the Africans of some remote mud village on the Niger could be informed of the debates of the Legislatures, and the Treaties of the Cabinets of Europe, of which they are the object, and were told at the same time that other Powers gave all their energies to defeat these treaties, and elude those who enforce them; suppose farther, that they knew that the results of this conflict of force and stratagem were floating coffins to pack them in, built for



H.M.S. "CANOPUS," OFF LISBON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).



much speed, with little space, the close stowage, the foul air, all the nameless horrors of the slaver, and the death of five for every one landed and sold—what would the Africans themselves say, having a knowledge of these facts? They would tell us, “your legislation and your treaties may serve some purposes of policy between yourselves, but to us they bring nothing but dreadful miseries; leave us alone; slavery, with its toil and its whips, and its oppressions may be all that you think it; but it is worse to reach it through tortures and disease, to which slavery itself is nothing; your parchments and your cruisers do not secure us peace or freedom. They sentence five out of every six of us to death, in the well-meant attempt to save all from the fate that falls on the survivor.” Suppose the knowledge possible, we are convinced a Negro congress would unanimously reject the “protection” that destroys them in this manner. The whites know all this, and continue year after year, one section to commit a crime, the other driving it to be committed in the worst possible manner.

What is the remedy? Are we to resign all hope, and admit Slavery is necessary and inevitable? By no means: but it is not by steamers and cruisers it will be destroyed; no material force will do it, however great, however perfectly applied. If we employed all our Navy for that purpose, and no other, it would not suffice. The Slave Trade will be extinguished as all other contraband and unlawful trades are destroyed—when it becomes unprofitable. There is slowly but surely rising the conviction that Slave labour is the dearest. While the system was general, there were no means of making the comparison; but the example of our own West India possessions is operating favourably for the better principle. The germs of what will be the next system are already visible, in the importations of Hill Coolies to labour in Mauritius, and of Chinese to Ceylon. Some of the Tribes on the African Coast work admirably for wages, and have become indispensable to ships on that station, or to vessels ascending the rivers. It does not necessarily follow that one race cannot toil for another except as its purchased slave: the Krooman is not the property of the Captain whose ship he sails; why should the Negro not plant sugar-cane in the Brazils without being the chattel of the landowner? The relation between the two may become hereafter as much a matter of contract as the entry of a Krooman for a voyage. We do not yet know enough of the interior of Africa to determine exactly as to its social condition, or to say whether a Negro gains or loses by leaving it for servitude under civilisation. There may be undiscovered nations in the interior, as happy as the “noble savage” was ever painted: we hope there are; but all the African tribes of which we have any knowledge are as wretched as humanity can be; Slavery can bring them no calamity they were not liable to, in a worse shape, before.

An African Chief cuts a throat as often, and with as little compunction, as an overseer uses the whip; but we wish to see man placed out of the reach of both. If the lands of the Tropics are to be cultivated, it can be by the labour of the black race alone; they do with ease what to all of European descent would be fatal. But their toil need not necessarily be in excess, nor compelled by force. Give them a share of the produce—leave them free to come and go, and the rest may be safely left to the nature of man. Time would be required, but the result would be certain. A few cargoes of Africans returning to their own country, for them, enriched by paid toil, would do more to destroy the Slave Trade than all the treaties ever made. Could not something be tried for the supply of Negro labour like the regulations our Government has made for the Hill Coolies? Let cargoes of Negroes cross the ocean freely—the number proportioned to the tonnage—with wages secured them, and a return guaranteed: we might begin in our own Colonies first, where the presence of free blacks is not feared; in course of time Spain and Brazil would be compelled to abolish slavery, and hire labour in self-defence. The first Negroes imported to the Spanish possessions were brought as the Coolies are taken to the Mauritius, to supply the labour which failed with the decrease of the native Indians. The pious Las Casas established the immigration in all good faith, little dreaming it would be abused and degenerate into such a system as it at last became. Regulated and recognised, it was bad enough; but now we have made it a smuggling traffic, the worst point is reached. The whole thing is a failure, and the next change must be to something very different. The time will come when men will read of slavers and chases, and captures, and prize money for rescued negroes, as a proof that our rulers did not discover the best mode of adjusting the balance between land to be dug and the hands to dig it, nor venture to try it justly and fairly. The smugglers on our own coast daily rebuke the short-sightedness of those who frame our Tariffs, so as to leave the smuggler not only a chance, but a certainty, of turning into his own pockets money that might go into the Exchequer. There is no positive sin in carrying a bale of tobacco across a Channel; it is a law-made offence—a *mala prohibita*. There is nothing abstractedly wrong or offensive to Divine Laws in a Negro crossing the Atlantic to dig in a Brazilian cane-field; the sin is in stealing him first, and robbing him of his wages afterwards. Then legitimise the transaction, by refraining from the robbery, and discontinuing the injustice; the Negro, in the same position, becomes then a “labourer worthy of his hire,” a “man earning his bread by the sweat of his brow,” who is an object of admiration, not pity. But it is impossible for England to go on playing the part of keeper to a vast preserve of human game; sometimes shooting the poachers—more frequently the poachers eluding, if not shooting, us; but with the certainty that the creatures protected are smothered, trod down, and crushed into blood and dust, in the struggle.

#### NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Lisbon of the 9th, and from Oporto of the 10th inst., by the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Madrid*, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday night.

The Junta of Oporto has dissolved itself, and Saldanha and his troops have entered the town, where they are at present in garrison with the Spanish troops under Concha. The castle of Foz is garrisoned by English marines. The Duke of Terceira and his fellow-captives have arrived in Lisbon. The Ministers of Lisbon, and the English, Spanish, and French Ambassadors have, it is said, expressed their disapproval of the Convention entered into with the Junta before their surrender. A proclamation has been issued by Saldanha, granting “the fullest amnesty.”

The Marquis of Loule, and several other distinguished members of the Junta, have arrived at Lisbon. The Conde das Antas and the Visconde da da Bandeira are still detained as prisoners. It is rumoured that the Queen, unmindful of the recent lesson which has been taught her, is about to recall Costa Cabral, as indicated by the appointment of several Cabralistas to high official situations. Neither has the Queen performed her promise of entering at once upon a constitutional course of Government. A decree was issued on the 9th, continuing to the end of July the suspension of the guarantees of personal liberty, and prohibiting until that day the publication of newspapers and pamphlets.

At Lisbon all was tranquil. Many of the prisoners taken at St. Ubes, and on board the Junta's squadron, had joined the forces of the Queen; but a few yet remained on board the British fleet, and in the fortress of St. Julian.

Our illustration, from a spirited sketch by a Correspondent, shows the fine British Ship-of-War, *Canopus*, lying off Black Horse Square, at Lisbon.

The *Canopus* is French built, and is considered among sailors and shipwrights as one of the finest ships in the navy. A score of clips have been built from her model, but all are said to be inferior. She sails well, stows well, and is a fine sea-boat. It may be added that she is the only one of the fleet allowed to lie off Lisbon, specially to protect the Queen and the British subjects; and she has afforded refuge also to many of the insurgents who flew there to save their lives.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—This noble edifice is now in progress of completion; and, to aid the funds for that purpose, the committee earnestly invite the public patronage of a Concert in the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, the 21st July, at half-past two o'clock, when several of our most distinguished artists have kindly promised their valuable assistance in behalf of this much-wanted Hospital.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

##### FRANCE.

In part of our impression last week, we communicated the fact that the Minister of Finance is about to contract a loan to the amount of 350,000,000 francs. The announcement, of course, has engaged the attention of the monetary classes. The great topic of the week, in Paris, has been the attempted suicide of M. Teste.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, with their son, the Duke of Brabant, are at Neuilly.

The King and Queen of the French and Madame Adelaide, with the Duchess of Orleans and her children, are at Dreux, attending the religious solemnities usual on the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Orleans, which took place on July 13.

A discussion has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies upon the necessity of a postal reform. Some change appears to be absolutely necessary; for it is a strange fact, that the London papers and letters are not delivered to the Paris public at the present time one hour earlier than they were before the establishment of railways. The consequence is, that private parties get both papers and letters from London by private means fully twenty-four hours sooner than through the Post-Office. M. Dejean, the Director of the Post-Office, pledged himself that in a short time the post between London and Paris should be expedited. M. E. de Girardin said that he was a subscriber to two London journals, on condition of receiving them the day after their publication: for that, however, he had to pay no less than 4500*f.* a year.

The Reform dinner which took place last week at the Chateau Rouge was very fully attended. The speeches were remarkable, inasmuch as they were very hostile to the present policy pursued in France. Messrs. Odillon Barrot, Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie Leon de Malleville, and other public men of note, delivered speeches of a very strong character, and all to the effect that the revolution of 1830 had been falsified; and while some looked for a remedy in Parliamentary reform, others went much further. It was remarkable that the health of the King was not given.

A report of a Committee which has been circulated in the Chamber of Deputies gives a very unsatisfactory account of the financial condition of France. It is calculated that the year 1848 will add a new deficit of 90,000,000 francs to the 696,000,000 francs of previous deficits. The Committee on the budget of receipts, like that on expenses, conjures the Government to apply an immediate and energetic remedy to this state of things, by establishing an equilibrium between the ordinary receipts and expenses, and by confining the extraordinary expenses within the limits of the reserves of the sinking fund, which the Minister of Finance finally promised in his *exposé des motifs* on the loan. The Committee proposes the pure and simple maintenance of the receipts inscribed in the budget, which amount to the sum of 1,391,126,510 francs. In this sum, 20,148,800 francs arise from the portion of the loan of 450,000,000 francs, authorised in 1841, and applicable, in 1848, to extraordinary public works. The Committee has only introduced some slight modifications in the wording of some articles, and especially in Art. 14, on caution-money, to be deposited by Receivers-General, receivers of arrondissements, and collectors, such modifications being suggested by the Minister of Finance himself.

##### TRIAL OF EMINENT PERSONS FOR CORRUPTION.

The trial of General Cubières, M. Teste, and M. Parmentier, before the Court of Peers, which excited so much interest in France, commenced on Thursday (last week). The preliminary proceedings of calling over the names of the Peers being gone through, the accused were asked to give their names, ages, professions, &c. General Cubières, with perfect calmness, answered, “Amedee Louis Despans Cubières, sixty-one years of age, Peer of France.” M. Teste, with great emotion, said that he had then no title, for under the circumstances of such an act of accusation hanging over his head he had resigned all his dignities into the hands of the King. His son, seated beside him, shared his father's emotion. M. Teste is sixty-seven years of age. M. Parmentier exhibited something like levity of manner. An official intimation was then made that M. Pellaprat was not present to take his trial. He has escaped into Belgium, and is now with his daughter, the Princess of Chimay. M. Gauthy, the clerk of the court, proceeded to read the act of accusation, a document of very great length. The reading of this document consumed the greater part of the day.

On a subsequent day, M. Teste was questioned by the Attorney-General, and persisted in denying the truth of the charges directed against his honour. The Chancellor next addressed another appeal to General Cubières, calling upon him to declare his conviction that the 100,000 francs had been given by M. Pellaprat to M. Teste. The General replied, “I believed the statement of M. Pellaprat, when he told me that he had paid 100,000 francs to M. Teste, and it is because I credited that declaration that I confided to him the sums I have already mentioned. I do not consider M. Pellaprat a swindler, for I had undertaken to refund the sums he had advanced. There was no swindling in the transaction. What was there? I may be asked. It remains for you, gentlemen, to decide. For my part, I have no personal knowledge of either swindling or corruption.”

On Monday, General Cubières underwent a very searching examination, after which the General rose, and, with great emotion, said that the tortures to which he had been subjected caused him to express himself with occasional obscurity. His honour called upon him to be explicit. Yes, he at first did entertain the idea of corruption. He believed it to be an essential means. He believed what M. Pellaprat said of his relations with the Minister; but he no longer believed him when he saw the ordonnance so little in accordance with the pretensions of the society. He again returned to his former opinion when M. Pellaprat told him he had given 40,000 francs; for he would not have, on his side, paid that money if he had not believed him. His own sacrifices amounted to 105,000 francs. Such was the whole truth. He never had any relation with the Minister, so far as money was concerned; neither did he ever consider M. Pellaprat to be a dishonest man. M. Pellaprat had reduced his (the General's) sacrifices to 55,000 francs, thus accepting the half. It was with pain and grief he had to make such disclosures. He belonged to the army. He might be condemned, but never dishonoured. He had full confidence in his judges. He then referred to calumnious rumours, to the effect that every effort had been made to make him hold his tongue, but such was not the fact; he had spoken openly and candidly, and had told the whole truth.

A quantity of papers, letters, and other documents were read, which had been placed at the disposal of the Court by Madame Pellaprat, and these documents prove, he said, that M. Pellaprat paid over to M. Teste the sum of 93,000 francs. This is proved by M. Pellaprat's account book and his banker's book. The correctness of the entries into the account book were sworn to by M. Pellaprat's agent de change, who was summoned for that purpose before the Court.

M. Teste treated as unworthy of consideration the notes in his handwriting which had been produced. M. de Cubières, it appears, knew early of this compact of corruption; yet see how little his declarations accorded with the papers now produced? The prosecution was over in his mind. There was only a man wanted. M. Teste, at least, knew with whom he had to deal. The cloud had vanished. He then went on to speak of his small fortune; and, after a vehement expression of feeling, called for the communication of these new documents.

After some proceedings of little importance, the notary of M. Pellaprat was introduced. M. Roqueberg's testimony was of the utmost importance. After speaking of the honesty and high character of his client, M. Pellaprat, he deposed directly and positively to the fact that M. Pellaprat had distinctly told him that he had paid 100,000 francs to M. Teste.

This evidence produced an extraordinary sensation in the Court. The trial was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday by a startling incident. The disclosures of Monday had such an effect upon M. Teste that he attempted to commit suicide.

The following account of the affair is from the *National*:—“Between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, an explosion was heard in one of the chambers in the prison of the Luxembourg, occupied by the accused parties in the affair of the Gouhenans Mines. The attendants immediately rushed in, and it was found that M. Teste had attempted to commit suicide. He had placed a pistol in his mouth, and pulled the trigger, but the pistol missed fire. He then placed a second pistol close to his heart, and fired, but he had pressed the weapon with such force against the part that the ball did not enter, and fell to the ground. No wound was inflicted, and the only trace of the explosion was a black mark from the powder on the flannel waistcoat and the skin. It was remarked that the discharge of the second pistol produced a severe contusion and a violent swelling, and that it was with great difficulty M. Teste could be induced to submit to have the contusion dressed.”

The contusion was dressed, and a keeper placed over the unfortunate man. An account of the attempt was drawn up by the proper authorities.

Tuesday's sitting, we need hardly say, was marked by great excitement, in consequence of what had taken place.

At one o'clock the Duke Pasquier entered the hall, followed by the members of the Court, and shortly afterwards M. Delangle, the Attorney-General, and M. Glandaz, his substitute. General Cubières and M. Parmentier were ushered in by the officers of the court.

The Secretary, having called over the names of the Peers, was directed by the President to read several statements relative to the attempted suicide of M. Teste. One of those documents, from the Commissary of Police, charged with the surveillance of the prison of Luxembourg, stated that, at three-quarters past nine o'clock, p.m., on Monday, he had been informed by the Grand Referendary of the court that M. Teste had attempted to commit suicide. He accordingly repaired to the prison, and was conducted by the Director, M. Drevet, to a room on the second floor, where he found M. Teste lying on his bed, with a physician, Dr. Bayle, seated by his side. Having approached the bed, he questioned M. Teste, who told him that he had attempted to kill himself, because he preferred honour to life. He expressed regret at not having succeeded, but refused to make known the person who had procured him the pistols. He declared, however, that it was not his son, although he would have considered his doing so an act of filial piety.

The deposition of M. Drevet, the director of the prison, stated that on entering the room he saw M. Teste standing, dressed in his shirt and trousers. “What is the matter?” exclaimed the prisoner, “you appear greatly affected.” On examining his person, M. Drevet perceived a black mark on his shirt, and asked him what had occurred. M. Teste admitted that he had attempted to commit suicide, and, pointing to his head, he told him he would find the pistols in the second drawer. M. Drevet immediately secured those arms, and having left two keepers and his servant to watch over the prisoner he ran to give notice of the occurrence to the Chancellor.

The President next ordered the Secretary to read a letter he had received in the morning from M. Teste. M. Teste declared that the incidents of the preceding sitting debarr'd him of all possibility of refuting the charges directed against him. He ratified everything the Court would do in his absence, his presence being no longer necessary. In conclusion, he entreated the Chancellor not to recur to force to compel his appearance, as he was determined to offer to the last a desperate resistance.

The President had nevertheless thought proper to take measures to conquer M. Teste's resistance, and had sent M. Beaulieu, one of the officers of the court, to enforce the execution of his order. M. Beaulieu reported to the Chancellor that he had vainly summoned M. Teste to follow him to the court, and that having returned to his room accompanied by a body of soldiers, he repeated his summons with as little success. M. Teste resisted, declaring that he entertained the highest respect for the Court, and would submit to its decision, but that his presence had now become useless, and his justification impossible, in presence of the proofs of the only weakness he had to reproach himself with during his whole life.

The President then ordered that the proceedings should continue in the absence of M. Teste, and the Attorney-General having risen, observed that the declaration of M. Teste had terminated the trial, since the culpability of the accused was now no longer a matter of doubt. The charge of corruption against General Cubières was, he said, completely proved; it was with him the first thought of the corruption had originated, and he had thereby forfeited all right to continue on the list of the army and to sit in the Chamber of Peers. M. Parmentier had speculated on his own turpitude, and had had recourse to means reproved by all honest men. He deserved, accordingly, to be visited with all the severity of the laws. As to M. Pellaprat, he must not expect, in exile, where he is now dragging his dishonoured old age, to escape the chastisement of justice.

M. Barroche addressed the Court in behalf of General Cubières. He then spoke, not of M. Teste, but of his son, who, he said, had been totally ignorant of the transaction, in which he had figured as an innocent actor. He next made a strong appeal to the Court in favour of the father, which he concluded by those words of Bossuet:—“Mercy is an integral part of justice.”

M. Benoit subsequently commenced the defence of M. Parmentier.

The weather has become extremely warm in France. In Paris, at nine o'clock on Monday morning, the thermometer (Fahrenheit) indicated 90 degrees. A breeze subsequently sprang up; and, although the weather remained beautiful, lowered the heat, by two o'clock, to 88 degrees.

The opening of the Orleans to Vierzon Railway, as far as the line is completely finished (about fifty miles), is definitively fixed for the 20th inst. (Tuesday next).

##### SPAIN.

Our last accounts from Madrid allude to existing apprehensions of Carlist movements. The *Eco del Comercio* says, that letters from Pampeluna speak in positive terms of a Carlist rising, under the general directions of Elio. The Carlists had by their machinations spread great agitation through Navarre. A military conspiracy had, it was said, been discovered at Tafolla, of a French character. The same journal undertakes to assert that General Narvaez had declined to accept the overtures addressed to him through General Zaragossa, to return to Spain, for the purpose of forming a Cabinet. Carlist movements are spoken of by the *Faro*, and by the *Clamor Publico*, as having taken place at Gerona, and at the Maestrazzo, in Valencia. The *Faro* had been seized for a libel on the Government.

The shares of the Bank of St. Ferdinand fell on the 7th no less than 16 per cent. Royal ordinances have been issued at Madrid bestowing the following honours:—General Concha, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Portugal, is created Marquis Douro, and Grande of Spain. Senor de la Torre Ayllon receives the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. General Pavia is made Marquis of Novallies; and to Bernardo Roca Fuentès, Spanish Consul at Oporto, is accorded the Cross of Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic.

The Government have determined upon raising 100 millions reals on Treasury Bills. English capitalists, however, seem very shy of offering to bid for the loan. A grand banquet was given at the Palace on the 6th inst., in honour of Cardinal Brunelli. Amongst the high functionaries who attended on the occasion were MM. Santa Coloma, Malpica, Pena, Aguayo, and Vega. All the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the Patriarch, were amongst the number of the guests.

The Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family were to leave Madrid on the 9th inst., for St. Sebastian.

##### SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne, of the 9th inst., in the *Federal Gazette*, gives the following details relative to the note delivered from M. Guizot to M. Ochsenstein:—“The note expresses itself in a more precise manner on the dangerous situation of Switzerland, and points out clearly the position of France, and the principles which she pretends to adopt. The right of Switzerland, as an independent State, to give herself a Constitution, and to modify it, is expressly recognised. But at the same time the Swiss were warned, in the moderate language of a friendly power, not to abuse the federal power, and not to enslave some of the Swiss Republics, who have an independent existence based on history and treaties, which have been recognised by Europe. The dangers of a civil war are also pointed out, and the perils which would hang over the prosperity of Switzerland, and the interests and tranquillity of the powers.”

##### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* has brought New York papers to the 30th June. Neither the local news, nor that from Mexico is important.

The commercial affairs of the Union excite some attention. The fact of the exchange being at the favourable rate of 6 to 6½ per cent. premium, has been the cause of gratulation among the mercantile community of New York.

President Polk was engaged in a tour through the northern states of the Union. He left New York on Monday the 28th of June; reached Hartford the same day; Boston on Tuesday; Lowell on Wednesday. Throughout his “progress” the chief magistrate of the Union encountered a cordial and respectful welcome.

There has been another explosion of a river-steamer, the *Edna*. It took place at Columbia, on the Ouachita River, and resulted in the loss of from twenty to twenty-five lives, and some six or eight badly wounded. The passengers, both those saved as well as lost, were all natives of the States.

The date from the city of Mexico is to the 2nd of June. Captain Wood, of the steamer *James L. Day*, who reached New Orleans on the 21st of June, having left Vera Cruz on the 16th, states that information had been received there that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio, without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with proposals for peace. Captain Wood had not heard what the nature of those propositions was, but their tenor was such that General Scott refused to accept them, and resolved to push on to the capital.

No certain intelligence had been received of the result of the Mexican Presidential election. An attempt at a pronunciamento had been made at Mexico by Gomez Faria's partisans, but it was put down easily by Bustamante. Santa Anna had a second time tendered his resignation of the Presidency and of the command of the army; but Congress had acted upon neither offer. About 20,000 men, the wreck of all armies, were gathered between Mexico and Rio Frio.

At Vera Cruz the yellow fever was making fearful havoc among the unfortunate troops located there; 49 deaths are reported to have occurred in one day. There are about a thousand men encamped at Vera Cruz. General Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from General Scott to join him at Puebla.

##### IRELAND.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—On Tuesday, a deputation from the Royal College of Physicians presented an address of congratulation to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on his appointment to the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. His Excellency received the deputation with marked kindness, and returned a suitable reply. The Corporation also agreed to an address of congratulation to the Lord Lieutenant, which their honours expect will elicit a reply from his Excellency that will expose his opinions of Irish affairs, present, past, and future.

FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell's funeral is fixed for the 23rd inst., at Glasnevin, near Dublin. His remains will arrive in that city probably on the 20th.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.—Some of the electors of Dungarvan appear determined that the Master of the Mint shall not resume his seat for that ancient borough without exhibiting “her Majesty's picture.” Seventy-two electors have convened a meeting to consider the propriety of putting “a Conciliation Hall Repealer in nomination.”

ENNIS ELECTION.—There will be a fierce fight for the borough of Ennis. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, who has arrived from Paris, made quite a triumphal entry into the town a few days ago, accompanied by a great crowd of people, with music and colours. His reception is described as most enthusiastic.

THE CORN MARKETS.—The tendency of the markets is still downwards, while the supplies are by no means large. Indeed, there is something approaching scarcity in the country markets. Between Thursday and Saturday evening, 74 vessels, laden with maize and other bread stuffs, arrived in Cove harbour. The cargoes amount to 23,356 tons.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts in the Irish provincial papers continue to describe the crops, including the potatoe, as luxuriant and fast ripening, giving every promise of an early and abundant harvest.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER.—An inquest was held at Limerick last week, upon the body of James Fitzgerald, bailiff, who was stoned to death at the Black-boy-pike, while in the act of driving cattle into the city. The Jury returned a verdict, “That deceased died in consequence of a beating he received from a party of men and women on the 6th of July, at the Black-boy-pike; and that Pat Ryan (Early), Bridget Ryan, his wife, and Bridget, his daughter, were principals in the homicide.” The prisoners have been committed for trial. It was a woman who dealt the first stunning blow with a stone, which levelled the deceased, and then four strokes of a loaded whip from Ryan, literally demolished the right side of his skull, and completed this audacious butchery in the noon-day, at the turnpike on the principal road into Limerick.

COMMITTAL OF A BARRISTER FOR SHOOTING A GAMEKEEPER.—Randal Pratt, Esq., a highly-respectable gentleman resident in the county of Longford, and a barrister, has been lodged in gaol, charged with shooting at and severely wounding a man named Lenahan, who was gamekeeper to Colonel Pratt, his cousin. The man is out of danger, although severely wounded.

SUICIDE BY A PERSON NINETY-THREE YEARS OF AGE.—An inquest was held at Eardisland (Herefordshire), on Monday week, on the body of Mr. John Morgan, 93 years of age, who occupied a small farm in the above parish, and who, on the preceding Friday, drowned himself in a pool in his fold. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Morgan, aged about 40, son of the deceased, that a great alteration had of late taken place in the manner of his father, and that he had been subject to great irritation of temper. On the day of his death some person went to his house to inquire for him, when search was made for him, and he was at length discovered in the horse-pond, with his head in the mud. He was quite dead. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased destroyed himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**BRIEBRY AT ELECTIONS.**—Lord Brougham proposed the three resolutions of which he had given notice, declaring it to be the duty of their Lordships to adopt measures, at the beginning of the next session of Parliament, for detecting and punishing of acts of bribery committed in the election of Members of the House of Commons, and of Representative Peers for Ireland and Scotland; and for inquiring into and punishing corrupt bargains, compromises, &c. The noble and learned Lord contended that their Lordships were equally concerned with the Commons in the purity of election, and that they had an equal right to interfere in putting down bribery and corruption. He referred to the charges of Ministerial corruption now under investigation in France, and said that, in his opinion, the evil effects produced by the bartering for places in France were not comparable to the direful effects of that wholesale corruption of conscience which takes place in this country at a general election.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, on the ground that it was not advisable to adopt an abstract principle, and with the conviction that their Lordships would willingly adopt any measure sent up to them in the next session of Parliament for punishing such delinquencies and crime in connection with bribery and corruption at elections as the existing law was not able to reach, moved the previous question.—Lord Brougham again briefly addressed the House on the subject, and then withdrew his motion.

**FEVERS IN EMIGRANT VESSELS.**—In reply to a question from the Earl of Eniskillen, the Earl Grey said it was true that frightful fevers had broken out in several of the emigrant vessels from Ireland to Canada. He described the measures that had been taken by the Governor-General of Canada to alleviate the condition of the emigrants.

The House adjourned about eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**THE WELLINGTON STATUE.**—The House met at three o'clock, and on the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Lord J. Russell said—"Before the order of the day is read, I wish to fulfil a promise made to my noble friend opposite (Lord G. Bentinck), and to state to-day the intention of the Government with respect to the Wellington military memorial, the subject on which he proposed a motion. Since I last addressed the House, I have had a communication with the illustrious Duke with reference to the equestrian statue erected over the arch in the Green Park; and, in substance, his reply to my inquiry was—that he viewed it as a question to be considered, not upon individual, but upon public grounds—that many persons were of opinion that the committee by whom the testimonial had been erected were of opinion that its removal from the arch would be looked upon as a mark of disapprobation on the part of the Crown; and that, though he had received too many evidences of Royal favour to suppose there had been any such intention, as such would be the effect, upon public grounds, he deprecated the proposition to take the Statue down from its present position. (Hear, hear.) This statement has been communicated to her Majesty, and I have received the Queen's commands to say that the Government do not intend to permit the removal of the Statue." (Cheers.)

The House soon afterwards went into a Committee of Supply, and the remaining estimates were agreed to.

The House subsequently went into Committee of Ways and Means, and resolutions were agreed to, upon which the Appropriation Bill (the last bill of the session) will be introduced.

The New Zealand (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Mussel Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, the Post-office Bill, the Navigation Bill (No. 2), and the Herring Fishery Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, Public Works and Drainage (Ireland) Bill, and the London-bridge Approaches Bill, passed through Committee.

**THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.**—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the committee of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM agreed to a large proportion of the bill, but was strongly opposed to that portion of it which restored jurisdiction in bankruptcy to the Great Seal, as calculated to retain several useless officers in Chancery. He hoped that the Government would not press this portion of the bill, as the whole question must come under consideration in a future Parliament.—Mr. STUART said the bill required much more consideration than could be given to it at this period of the session, and he hoped, therefore, the Government would consent to its postponement.—The House then went into Committee, and Sir J. GRAHAM proposed the omission of the clauses to which he had referred. Two divisions took place, in each of which the right hon. Baronet was defeated by a majority of seven. The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and, soon afterwards, the House adjourned at midnight.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART FOR THE NEW PALACE.**—Lord Brougham presented a petition from certain artists, contributors to, and competitors in, the exhibition of works of art now exhibiting in Westminster Hall. They complained of the manner in which the prizes had been awarded after only three days' examination of a vast number of pictures which required a careful examination and a sifting inquiry into their respective merits, and they further urged that, prior to an adjudication, the pictures ought to have been exhibited to the gaze and criticism of the public. The petitioners suggested that the artists of France, Germany, and Italy should have been called in as assessors before the Commissioners had adjudicated, and they prayed that such a course should be taken before anybody—Mr. A. Mr. B. or Mr. C.—should be employed finally to decorate the walls of the new palace.—The Marquis of Lansdowne made several observations in reply, which were totally inaudible. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.

**THE POOR-LAW SUPERVISION (IRELAND) BILL.**—On the motion for the committee of the Poor-Law Supervision (Ireland) Bill, the Earl of St. Germans moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months. This amendment was, however, negatived, without a division, and the bill passed through committee.

The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Compensation for Damages (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage of Lands (Ireland) Bill, the Stock in Trade Exemption Bill, the Polling at Elections (Ireland) Bill, and the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, were read a second time.

The House adjourned before eight o'clock, till Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House again met at twelve o'clock.

**THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.**—Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the Bishop of Manchester, &c., Bill; and stated that it was the intention of the Government hereafter to propose, on the authority of the Bishops' Commission, that a Bishopric of St. Alban's should be established in relief of that of London; one for Southwell, in relief of that of the Archbishopric of York and Bishopric of Lincoln; and a Bishopric for Bodmin in Cornwall, in relief of the diocese of Exeter; but each of which propositions would require the sanction of a separate act of Parliament.—Mr. HORSMAN moved a declaratory resolution affirming of the principle that the bill could not be fitly entertained during the present session, the amendment being seconded by Mr. J. COLLETT. After a protracted discussion, Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment upon that of Mr. HORSMAN, that the bill be read a second time that day three months; Mr. WALKER seconded this amendment, the House dividing, when the original motion was carried by 124 to 15, the bill being then read a second time.

**ANOTHER ABANDONMENT.**—Mr. WARD announced that, in consequence of the opposition threatened in the Lords, the Government had resolved to withdraw the Thames Conservancy Bill for the present session.

**MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.**—The remainder of the sitting was devoted to miscellaneous business.—Mr. ESCOTT brought the case of Mr. Langslow, recently a Judge in Ceylon, under the notice of the House, with a view of obtaining him redress.—Mr. HAWES having replied to the statement, concluded by moving the previous question. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.—Mr. BODKIN'S Poor Removal Bill was rejected by a majority of 44 to 5.—The Poor Removal Act Amendment Bill (No. 2), after a short discussion, was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Mr. R. YORKE asked the noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests, if he could state distinctly, positively, and without doubt or ambiguity, whether the New House of Commons would be ready for occupation by the next Parliament?—Lord MORPETH was not able distinctly, positively, and without doubt or ambiguity (hear hear), to state when the new House of Commons would be ready for occupation. From the communications he had had with the architect, he could not indulge any hope that it would be ready by next session; but he hoped it would not be delayed beyond that period.

**THE COLLIERIES BILL.**—Mr. DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of the Collieries Bill.—Sir G. GREY opposed the bill, as the whole question must come before Parliament early in the next session. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. A discussion ensued, after which the House divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by 56 to 23.

## THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.

Sir DE LAET EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors (No. 2) Bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the bill, as tending to a dangerous alteration in the principle of the elective franchise, and that, too, on the eve of a general election. Considering the late period of the session, he thought the time very badly selected for introducing such a bill.

Sir W. CLAY, regarding the bill as essentially good in itself, could not agree with Mr. Newdegate that a wrong time had been selected for its introduction. He cordially supported the bill, as a step in the right direction.

Mr. CHIFFS moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The House divided; when, the numbers being equal—54 on either side—the Speaker gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was consequently lost.

The House then again divided on the question that the bill be read a second time, and the bill was lost by a majority of 53 to 52.

The report on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The House, which met at noon, adjourned at half-past four.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**THE POOR RELIEF SUPERVISION (IRELAND) BILL.**—On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Poor Relief Supervision (Ireland) Bill was read a third time. An amendment was added, providing that the commissioners shall make a regular report of their proceedings to Parliament; and the bill then passed.

## THE POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the third reading of the Poor Law Administration Bill.

Lord Brougham thought it would be much better to continue the present system until the end of the next session of Parliament, before which time the whole subject could be fully considered. He, therefore, moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

After a few remarks from the Bishop of London and the Earl of Ellenborough, The Marquis of Lansdowne said the Poor Law was passed as a temporary measure, and the parties employed under it could not but look forward to some material alterations in it at a future period; in fact, that it might undergo an entire change; and yet the commissioners and others took their respective offices on these conditions.

After some discussion, Lord Brougham's amendment was rejected by 33 to 10, and the bill was read a third time.—The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.**—In answer to a question from Mr. HORSMAN, Lord J. Russell said, that Mr. Bowen having been appointed Dean of Manchester, there would be no difficulty in his performing the duty of Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. Mr. Bowen had been strongly recommended to the office, and he believed the appointment had given general satisfaction.

**CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.**—The bill went through committee. On the motion that the report be brought up, Lord G. BENTINCK called the attention of the House to the infracture, by the Dutch Government, of the Treaty of Commerce contracted in 1827 between Great Britain and the Netherlands, in respect to the trade and commerce of the Eastern territories of both countries; and asked Lord Palmerston if any remonstrance had been made to the Government of the King of the Netherlands.—Lord PALMERSTON said the subject to which the noble Lord alluded had been for a length of time under the consideration of her Majesty's Government; at present, however, there had been no remonstrance; but he trusted, from the negotiations which were going forward, that the subject would soon be brought to an amicable settlement.

The Canal Companies Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the New Zealand (No. 2) Bill, and the Trustees Relief Bill, were read a third time and passed.

## BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.

The order of the day having been read for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. FREWEN said, if this bill was agreed to, it would necessarily lead to the creation of a number of other small Bishoprics.

Mr. HUME trusted that the Government, at this late period of the session, would withdraw the bill. It was a measure which could not be satisfactorily considered during the present Parliament. He concluded by moving as an amendment that the Committee on the bill be postponed until this day week. (Laughter.)

Mr. M. PHILLIPS seconded the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, when he considered the second reading of this bill was carried by 124 to 15 (hear), he could see no reason why he should abandon it.

A debate ensued that lasted the whole of the sitting; on the division, the amendment was rejected by 138 to 20; but the debate upon the bill was adjourned. The House sat till half-past twelve o'clock.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## THE ELECTIONS.

**BOLTON.**—Dr. Bowring has arrived in Bolton, and commenced his canvass with Mr. Brooks, who has made a very favourable impression amongst the electors. Mr. Bolling's friends appear rather inactive; and Mr. Ainsworth's, after having talked of a requisition, seem disinclined to commence operations.

**BRIDGNORTH.**—Sir J. Easthope has addressed the electors. The two sitting members are Mr. Whitmore, of Apley Park, a large landed proprietor, and Sir Robert Pigot, of Patchall.

**CHELTEENHAM.**—Mr. C. Berkeley is, it is said, threatened with an opposition in the person of Lord Pelham Clinton, son of the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. C. Berkeley's speech on the Health of Towns Bill appears to have given rise to a very general feeling of hostility towards him.

**EVESHAM.**—Mr. P. Borthwick has announced his intention of retiring from the representation. Sir H. Willoughby solicits the suffrages of the electors on Conservative principles. Lord Marcus Hill and Mr. E. J. Rudge are the Liberal candidates. A severe contest is expected.

**FROME.**—The member for this borough (T. Sheppard, Esq.), retires at the close of the present session, and the only candidate now in the field is Major the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, son of the Earl of Cork.

**GREENWICH.**—Admiral Deans Dundas, C.B., has issued an address to the electors of Greenwich, and announcing his intention to solicit from them the proud distinction of being again returned as one of their representatives.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Lord John Manners has at length acceded to the wishes of his friends, and come forward as a candidate.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Mr. Cardwell has entered the lists for this borough. He was introduced on 'Change on Tuesday afternoon, and entered into a full exposition of his political views. His reception was satisfactory. A requisition to stand for this borough has been presented to Mr. J. Macgregor, the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company.

**LUDLOW.**—The promised opposition for the representation of this borough has commenced. At present Ludlow returns two Conservative members, one of whom (Mr. Ackers) has declared his intention to retire at the dissolution, while the other (Mr. Botfield) solicits re-election. To supply the vacancy two candidates are in the field, Mr. H. B. Clive, (Conservative), and Colonel Salway (Whig).

**PLYMOUTH.**—Mr. Gill retires from the representation of Plymouth, and Mr. Crowder, Q.C., starts in his place.

**READING.**—A new candidate has come forward, in the person of Mr. F. Pigott, of Heckfield, near Reading. There are now, besides, three candidates in the field.—Mr. C. Russell and Lord Chelsea, the present members; and Mr. Sergeant Talford.

**REIGATE.**—By a circular, dated from Nice, Viscount Easton, M.P. for Reigate, has declared his resolution not to come forward at the ensuing election, on account of ill health. Thomas Somers Cocks, jun., Esq., has come forward in the Conservative, and Captain Parrott upon the Liberal interest.

**SHREWSBURY.**—A Mr. Baldock intends to offer for Shrewsbury, in the place of Mr. Disraeli.

**YARMOUTH.**—Mr. Goldsmid, son of Sir Isaac Goldsmid, and who has the honour of being the first Jewish barrister, has addressed the electors as a friend of civil and religious liberty. At the same meeting, Mr. Cufaude said that Mr. Willshire had declined to come forward. Mr. Bagshaw has arrived, and is actively engaged in canvassing the electors. Mr. Rumbold has as yet issued no notification of his intentions; and there seems to be an opinion that his retirement is not improbable, and that Mr. Goldsmid will be returned with Mr. Bagshaw, as supporters of the Whig cause.

**OPENING OF THE HADDEIGH RAILWAY.**—The Suffolk papers state that this line will be opened for goods traffic on the 1st of August, and for passenger traffic on the 15th of August.

**EARLY HARVEST IN HAMPSHIRE.**—Mr. Neave, a large farmer and miller, residing at Fordbridge, in Hampshire, on Monday commenced mowing a field of peas, one of the most prolific crops he ever grew.

**THE CROPS.**—A farmer, describing the effect of the present favourable weather, and the progress of the crops, said—"We could not have managed it better ourselves, if we had had the sun in one hand and a watering-can in the other!"

**THE MURDER AT CHESTERFIELD.**—Another person has been apprehended on a charge of aiding and abetting in the murder of George Collis. His name is Statham, and he is a master butcher, at Chesterfield. It will be recollected that, a short time ago, Anthony Launt, a butcher, was apprehended on the same charge. Evidence has now been given against Mr. Statham (who found the money, and evinced great interest in the defence of Platts, executed as one of the murderers of Collis). A witness swears to seeing Mr. Statham in the yard at the back of Morley's shop, and to certain conversations passing between him and Morley, at the time Platts and Collis were in the shop, and immediately after the "scuffle" and "blow" were heard, and the shop doors banged to. He also swears to Statham removing his dog from the yard into the house, as if to seeing him looking through a pane of glass into the shop. In fact, if the evidence be correct, it would seem that Statham was an aider and abettor of the murder. He was taken into custody on Monday. When the warrant was read over to him in his shop, he made no reply, but accompanied the policeman to prison. He was, on Tuesday morning, taken before the Magistrate, when the witnesses examined at Platts's trial were again examined and the new evidence adduced. At the close the Mayor said the bench felt bound to commit the prisoner to take his trial at the next assizes. Both he and Launt will be arraigned at the ensuing assizes.

**SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.**—The South Devon Railway will be opened to Totnes, on Tuesday next, the 20th instant, when a public breakfast is to take place. The actual testing of the atmospheric principle, by regular traffic, is awaited by all classes with much interest.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday evening, at the Reading Station of the Great Western Railway. It is usual, on the arrival of the third-class trains at the intermediate stations along the line, for the passengers to be allowed to be supplied with refreshments at the carriages during the stoppage. The deceased, named William Waugh, aged eighteen, was employed in the capacity of potboy at the Great Western Hotel Tap, and was supplying refreshment to one of the passengers by the up mixed train, which reaches Reading at eight minutes before six o'clock, when, while in the act of alighting from the step of one of the carriages, he rebounded on a heap of coals just by the side of the line, which giving way, he slipped on the nearer rail at the very time the train had started. The poor boy was kept waiting on the carriage after the train had started, owing to the delay of the passenger in handing the money and a glass. The wheels of the carriages passed over several parts of the deceased's body, which was dreadfully mutilated. The body was conveyed to the Railway Hotel Tap, and an inquest has since taken place before the borough Coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

**MR. HUDSON, M.P.**—Of the success of Mr. Hudson's Railway Administration, we find the following details:—"The York and North-Midland Company had an original capital of £335,000; and, at the present low value of railway property, these shares and the shares allotted in right thereof, bear a premium of £2,608,050."—From the *Monthly Railway Record*, a carefully-edited work, replete with sound information on railway matters.

**DEATH OF WORDSWORTH'S DAUGHTER.**—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Quillinan, wife of Edward Quillinan, Esq., and only daughter of the venerable Poet Laureate, Wordsworth. She expired at Rydal Mount, the poet's residence, at one o'clock on the morning of yesterday week, after long suffering from pulmonary consumption.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 7th inst. publishes a letter from Rome of the 29th ult., containing a variety of strange reports. It was said that the Pope intended to abdicate, and that he had sent for his brother Count Mastai di Sinigaglia, to consult him on the subject. The Liberals assembled on that day to draw up a petition to his Holiness, in which they set forth the reforms he could achieve without compromising his apostolical dignity.

A number of Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, preached in the open air in Carmarthen during the past week.

Mr. Lassell, of Starfield, Liverpool, asserts that he has ascertained the existence of a satellite to Neptune.

The Athens papers state that the elections have terminated, and that M. Coletti, by the intimidation, bribery, and violence to which he gave such free scope, has contrived to get a large majority in the Greek Chamber.

One hundred and thirty-six Railway Bills have received the Royal assent this session, authorising £25,895,894 to be raised by capital and loan for the construction of 1141½ miles of railway.

Great numbers of females are, it is said, employed as "navvies" on the Necker and Danube and Prague and Dresden Railways.

It is calculated that the earnings of three of what are termed the halfpenny steam boats, which ply between London-bridge and the Adelphi, average one hundred pounds per day each!

The will of Mr. O'Connell has just been proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin. The personal property is sworn to be under £25,000, and he has, among other bequests, left £1000 to Mr. Ray, the Secretary to the Repeal Association.

The *Duke of Cornwall* steamer, from London for Falmouth and Dublin, went on shore on Sunday morning in Gervau's Bay, near the Gull rocks, during a fog, but was released with the evening's tide and towed into Falmouth. The vessel was strained, but no injury was done either to her crew or passengers.

Lord John Russell has offered Mr. Sheridan Knowles, from the Royal bounty, £100 a-year.

On Monday omnibuses commenced running from Hungerford-market to the Hampstead-road and Camden-town, the entire distance for one penny. Persons can now ride from all the western parts of the metropolis, either by omnibus or steam boat, to London-bridge, for 2d.; from Camden-town, Paddington, and the northern districts, to the Bank, for 1½d., and 2½d.; from Newington, in Surrey, to Hackney, for 3d.; and from Fulham to the Bank for 3d.

A German lady, who is now residing on the banks of Windermere, is said to be one of the best rowers on the lake, and during the winter she was equally distinguished as a sportswoman in shooting wild fowl.

We are sorry to hear that the magnificent Temple of the Sun at Baalbeck has been destroyed by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, for the sake of its fine stones, which are to be employed in erecting barracks for the cavalry and a forage magazine. Solyman Pacha so far saved the splendid gateway, as to cause the stones to be replaced in their original form in the construction of the entrance to the barracks.

On the 29th of June last the small, and now rather dilapidated house in which Schiller lived at Weimar, was purchased at a public auction, by the Corporation of that town, for 525 dollars, being nearly double the amount of its actual value.

The City authorities intend to erect a capacious coal market in Billingsgate. Thirteen houses have been purchased. The whole expense of which will reach nearly £100,000. A temporary building will be constructed for the purpose of the coal mart, in front of the Custom House, on the quay, the consent of the Commissioners of Customs having been obtained.

It is reported that in consequence of the avowed good intentions on the part of the Queen of Madagascar towards Great Britain, Lord Palmerston has determined on reciprocating the pacific disposition of the Sovereign of that island, and is about to dispatch an accredited agent to Madagascar, to restore friendly relations.

Lieutenant Munro, who it will be remembered fought a duel with Colonel Fawcett in July, 1843, surrendered himself voluntarily at Marylebone office on Monday, and was conveyed to Newgate.

The number of persons arrested at Bamberg, in Bavaria, on account of the disturbances which took place on the recent passage through the town of Lola Montes, was thirty-two. Nine were set at liberty, but the others are to be brought to trial.

Advices from Constantinople of the 23rd ult. say, that the Government of the Porte have determined to settle the claim of the French Government for 1,600,000 piastres.

The Ministerial white-bait dinner at Greenwich, which immediately precedes the prorogation of Parliament, is fixed for Wednesday next.

Mr. Ernest Ransheim, Advocate and Notary of Eisenberg, in the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg, has absconded, taking with him the sum of £5000 in dollars. It is believed that he is now in London, endeavouring to take shipping for America.

A letter has been received from Dr. Franc, a French physician, attached to Ibrahim Pacha, announcing that he had, with his illustrious patient, recently visited a Syrian King, 125 years of age, who was anxious before he died to behold the Egyptian warrior.

Letters from Monte Video of the 18th ult. bring important news from the River Plate. An armistice has been concluded, and hostilities have ceased. The negotiations were going on most favourably at Buenos Ayres. The Exchange had risen there to 3d., and fallen at Monte Video to 4d.

On Wednesday, at Covent Garden Market, new potatoes were selling at the rate of 3d. to 1d. per lb.; choice ones at 1½d. Peas 3d. to 6d. per peck. Greens and every other description of vegetables extremely cheap.

The movement of English passengers for the week ending 11th July, as shown by the official note of the Mayor of Boulogne, was 1859 at Boulogne against 2014 in the corresponding week of 1846; 354 at Dover against 453.

A vessel from Baltimore has brought, with a general cargo of provisions, 43 packages of venison—a novel importation from that quarter of the globe.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, held in Carlisle yesterday week, adjudged that Sir E. Marmaduke Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood Castle, aged 32 years, was of unsound mind, being a furious lunatic, and amongst other delusions fancying himself Julius Cæsar.

After the engagement which took place against the Cochinchinese, the sailors of the *Victorieuse* perceived several small boats floating about. They were picked up, and found to be formed of thin sheets of copper, without any mixture of wood in their construction. They are to be sent to France, and placed in the Naval Museum.

On Sunday last a Chartist camp meeting was held on Blackstone (the Hills), on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire, about six miles from Rochdale. It was stated that upwards of 30,000 persons from the neighbouring towns of the two counties were present. Benjamin Rushton, of Halifax, was chairman. Resolutions in support of the land scheme and charter were passed.

The whole of the railway from Warsaw to the frontier of Austria is about to be opened for traffic. It will place Warsaw in communication with the great lines of Prussia and Austria. In a few years travellers will be able to proceed by railway from Moscow and St. Petersburg to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The preparations for the bronze statue of the late Mr. Huskisson have been commenced at Liverpool. The site will be the north area of the Custom-house, opposite the bottom of South Castle-street.

Private letters from Cosenza, in Calabria, of the 23rd ult., state that serious disturbances had occurred in that province. Armed bands were in considerable force throughout the country, and great apprehension was entertained of a general rising of the inhabitants. Troops had been sent from Naples and Reggio to restore order.

The *Commercial Gazette* of St. Petersburg contradicts some reports lately circulated of the insufficiency of Russia to supply the demands made on her for grain. It shows that not less than nine million chetwerts of wheat remained from last year's harvest. To which must be added three millions for the supply of St. Petersburg. The above journal states that the quantity which Russia can afford to foreign countries will be about four millions, of which only two have been as yet demanded.

Passengers may now leave Glasgow by an express railway train at twenty minutes past five in the morning, and reach London at nine the same evening. The journey from London to Berwick is now accomplished in 11 hours and 50 minutes; and this last week, on three several occasions, the distance from Berwick to Edinburgh, 58 miles, has been travelled in one hour and 26 minutes. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburgh, 46 miles, is performed by the express train in one hour and three minutes—to Berwick in two hours and 55 minutes—to Newcastle in six hours and 30 minutes—to York in nine hours—and to London in 15 hours and 20 minutes.

The steam-ship *Harlequin* has brought from Boulogne thirty-five heifers, being the first importation of live cattle into the metropolis from France during the present season.

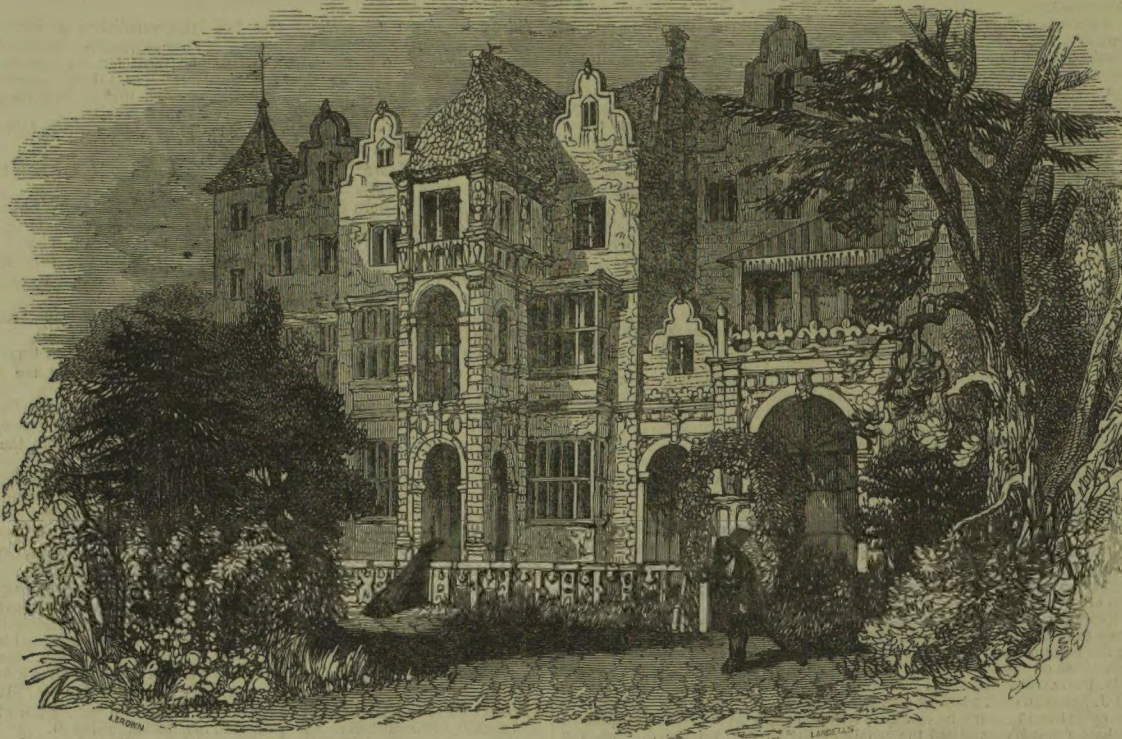
According to the last arrivals from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Nicholas will not go into Germany this year. His Majesty is said to have directed his Minister of Foreign Affairs to collect in August, at St. Petersburg, all the diplomatic representatives of Russia to the Great Powers.

The death of the Lieutenant-General Schneider, Deputy for the Moselle, and former Minister of War, was announced in the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

A letter from Rome states that the opening of the Ghetto had produced a great excitement in that city. It is added that two Israelites had engaged in a quarrel with two citizens, and had been stabbed with poniards. M. Rusconi had been appointed to succeed the present treasurer. It is said that the finances are in an unprosperous state.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to contribute £100, and Prince Albert £50, towards the restoration of Eton College Chapel. The Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Gloucester have also subscribed liberally.





HOLLAND HOUSE.—SOUTH FRONT.

## LORD HOLLAND'S PARK, KENSINGTON.

The picturesque Elizabethan pile—Holland House—is, unquestionably, one of the most celebrated "nooks and corners" of the environs of the metropolis. The public have long enjoyed the privilege of walking within a few yards of the principal front of the mansion; it has long been esteemed as one of the *delights* of the neighbourhood: perhaps, a more rural retreat it would be impossible to point to in the vicinity of London.

We are not, therefore, surprised to find that the desire of Lord Holland to divert the public footpath from this part of the estate has excited great interest in Kensington and Hammersmith. His Lordship, it appears, proposes to divert that portion of the footway leading from Notting-hill to Kensington, which commences at the north-east corner of the Park, in front of Holland House, and passes the north-west side of the same Park in a curved line; and then passes on along the west side of the same Park, in a south direction, to the high road, leading from Kensington to Hammersmith, extending in length 622 yards. In place of such footway so proposed to be stopped up, Lord Holland offers to substitute a footway on the east side of the Park, in front of Holland House, in a line with and in continuation of the present footpath, from the point at the north-east corner of the Park, in front of the mansion where the part of the footpath proposed to be stopped up commences; and extending thence along the east side of the Park in a south direction into the high road, and terminating opposite Earl-street, leading to Battersea-bridge.

Yesterday week, a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Kensington was held in the National School Room, to take into consideration Lord Holland's proposal. The chair having been taken by Mr. Churchwarden Bellworthy, and some questions relating to what had previously taken place having been answered, Mr. Browne, Lord Holland's agent, declared that his Lordship would abide by the three plans which had been previously laid before the parish. (Cheers.) Captain Prior moved that the proposal of Lord Holland be agreed to, and Mr. T. Bird seconded the motion. After some desultory conversation, Mr. Milley proposed an amendment, declaring that, as the diversion of the footpath would be injurious to the interests of the public, as well as to the inhabitants of Kensington, the stopping up of the highway was inexpedient. The amendment having been seconded by Mr. Sullivan, was received with great disapprobation. Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Barlow, Captain Hood, R.N., and Mr. Hawkes, spoke in favour of the original motion; Mr. Davis and Mr. Herapath supported the amendment, which was put from the chair and negatived by a large majority; the original motion was carried with but few dissentient voices, and the meeting broke up. It appeared from the speech of Mr. Hawkes that the new footpath is to be 50 feet in width, and that the whole footpath is to be dedicated for ever to the use of the public, so that there will always be a direct communication between the Great Western and other high roads which pass through the parish; there will also be a lodge at the south end of the footpath, and one near to Holland House, by which much greater protection will be afforded to persons using it. The Duchess of Bedford, whose grounds adjoin at the upper part, is understood to be ready to join in the improvement, and in giving additional protection.

Our illustration shows the South Front of the Mansion, past which lies the path in question.

Addison possessed this property scarcely three years; yet, his genius invests

the place with its paramount interest. "And now," says a recent writer, "let us glance at this fine example of picturesque architecture, with its park-like domain and pleasure, its 'windpipes of hospitality' (as an old writer has quaintly termed chimneys), its lofty gables, and embayed windows—all characteristic of the proper mansion of the period. Its general plan is that of half the letter H; a public footway passes the south front, shown in the engraving; the eastern or garden front had on the lower story an arcade of wooden trellis-work, and had the interior stuccoed or painted in imitation of trellis-work, to match. On this side, was an approach to the Chapel, through gilt iron gates from the arcade. The only original apartments remaining on the ground floor, are the entrance-hall, and the two stair-cases. The one-pair contains the gilt-room, the library, and the sitting-room in the opposite wing; the rest of the interior is in the style of Inigo Jones, and supposed to be by him. The Library occupies the whole extent of the western wing, about 110 feet in length; and in the space between the book-cases and the ceiling, are portraits of eminent persons. The antique character of the mansion has been generally preserved. The late Lord Holland caused to be erected, at the carriage entrance from the road at Kensington, a lodge and a pair of metal gates, the latter gilt, and emblazoned, in appropriate Elizabethan taste."

## LARGE IMPORTATION OF WEST INDIA PINE APPLES.

A cargo of this hitherto valuable and delicious fruit, consisting of the immense quantity of 35,000 Pines, has, within these few days, been received by the *Trinity* yacht, Captain Hounsell, in twenty-five days from New Providence, consigned to Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, Monument-yard; this being the largest quantity of Pines ever brought, at one time, to this country. A portion of the fruit was brought on the deck of the vessel, growing in the soil in which it was originally planted; and, as exhibited in the different floors at the warehouses of Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, gave them the appearance of huge pineries. This firm received, previous to the above cargo, upwards of 30,000 Pines, by steamers and sailing vessels; the whole of which went rapidly into consumption; and the annual supplies are now looked forward to anxiously by the public, who apply the fruit to preserving purposes, as well as dessert.

The bulk of this fruit is brought from the Bahamas, where the Americans, to the period of the first importations to England, enjoyed the exclusive purchase of the fruit from the natives; but, since the English have been in the market, the Pines have advanced 50 to 60 per cent. in value.

The Pine plants in the West Indies only bear for three years; and those of the last of the three years' growth are sent on the trees to England, and thereby make room for other plantations.

Eleuthera and Governor Harbour are two of the most prolific islands in the Bahamas for the growth of the fruit; and both places are equally celebrated for their turtles.

The Pines received this year are, unquestionably, superior to those of former seasons; the dry and warm weather having been favourable to their growth.

The Engraving shows the Pines as exhibited for sale, with the crown, main leaves and root; the varieties being "Bird's-eye," "Providence," and "Sugar-loaf."

On Wednesday, a sale of about 5000 Pines, and a number of Bananas, took place in Monument Yard. There was a numerous attendance of buyers, who purchased freely; the Pines selling at from 10s. to 40s. per lot of 20; and the Bananas from 8s. to 10s. per bunch.

Lord Jocelyn, in his very intelligent little volume, entitled "Six Months with the Chinese Expedition," notes:—"Pine-apples at Singapore, although not equal to those of English hot-house growth, bear no comparison, from their superior flavour, with the same fruit of either East or West India growth. Here they are in such abundance, that captains of ships frequently purchase them by boat-loads to scour their decks; which, from the acidity they possess, have the property of whitening."

As Pine-apples are becoming economical luxuries, it may be useful to state that they may be kept a considerable time by twisting off their crowns; which are often suffered to remain and live upon the fruit, till they have sucked out nearly all the goodness.

"In preparing to serve a Pine-apple, at table, first remove the crown, by placing round it a napkin, and twisting it out; then cut the fruit horizontally into slices; and, these being served, the scales and rind are pared off by the guests."—(Hints for the Table, page 86.)



## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The Great Meeting of this Society will commence at Northampton, on Tuesday next, and terminate on Friday. We have engraved, for the convenience of visitors,



WILLINGTON

GREAT SALE OF WEST INDIA PINE-APPLES.





PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SECOND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT, AT GOSPORT.

the Arrangements for the Meeting, showing the respective localities of the Exhibitions.

The Exhibition Yard will be on the Race-course, nearly close to the high-road leading from Northampton to Leicester, within ten minutes walk of the market-place, and fifteen minutes walk from the railway station. Omnibuses will meet every train, and convey passengers to the Show Yard, or to any part of the town. The Dining Pavilion will be erected on Manning's Close, in Bedford-street, about two hundred yards from the Market square.

The general business of the Society will be transacted in the Grand Jury room, the entrance being through the County Hall, which adjoins the Nisi Prius and Criminal Courts, and situated in one corner of the Market-square.

The Lectures will be given in All Saints Schools, in Horse Shoe-street, close to the Theatre.

Since the original plan for the Exhibition Yard was decided on by the Council of the Society, the entries made for exhibition have been found to be so numerous, and so far beyond that of any preceding meeting, that a very considerable enlargement of the yard and shedding has been decided on. It may, therefore, be expected that the Exhibition at Northampton, especially as regards agricultural machinery and implements, will be the largest of the kind ever held in this or any other country.

The space occupied by the Show Yard, including the Receiving Yard and Trial Yard, comprises nearly fourteen acres.

There have been used in covering the sheds and offices as much canvass, floor-cloth, and felt, as would cover, if laid out flatwise, twelve acres of land. The Pavilion is nearly as last year, being prepared for 1200 persons to dine in.

Next week we shall fully illustrate this great national gathering. A very useful "Guide to the Show," for Visitors, has been opportunely published by Messrs. Abel and Son, of Northampton.

#### PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE SECOND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT, AT GOSPORT.

On Saturday afternoon, this distinguished regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Carruthers, C.B., quartered at Forton, near Gosport, was presented with new Colours, by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence and Miss Fitzclarence, the wife and daughter of Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the district.

Preparatory to the ceremony, at half-past one, the Regiment formed in line to receive the General, who arrived at the hour appointed, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., G.C.H., &c., Colonel of the 2nd, the staff, and the Ladies Fitzclarence. The Regiment then formed square, and the Colours were brought into the centre and placed upon the big drum head. The Rev. Henry Aubrey Veck, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Forton, and chaplain to her Majesty's troops in Forton and Haslar Barracks, then delivered the following prayer:—

O Lord of Hosts, God of the armies of heaven and earth, look down, we beseech Thee, upon us, Thy sinful creatures, who come before Thee in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, to offer unto Thee our homage and to seek Thy blessing. Bless, O Lord, this day the work of our hands. O prosper Thou our handy work. We know, O Lord, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. We now, O Lord, implore Thy protection and blessing on these banners, which we would this day consecrate to Thy service and the defence and honour of our Sovereign and her dominions. In Thy name, O Lord, do we set up these banners; may they never be unfurled in an unrighteous cause; may they never be before an enemy; may they ever be borne by strong hands and faithful hearts, which, fearing Thee, fear none but Thee; may they ever be carried to victory, as in the plains of India and in the fields of Spain; and may victory ever be tempered with mercy to the vanquished. We pray, as so, that these Colours may always be borne by this regiment as a token and pledge of their duty, fidelity, and honour—their loyalty and zeal—their fortitude and valour in the service of our most gracious and beloved Queen, and in the maintenance of our holy religion, our constitution, and our laws; and that they may put their hope and confidence in Thee, the great Captain of their salvation—the Lord of Hosts—without whose aid vain is the help of man.

Lady Augusta Fitzclarence then received the Queen's Colour from the Senior Major (Gilland), and presenting it to the Colonel, Lord Saltoun, addressed him as follows:—

"I feel exceedingly happy in being selected to present this Colour to your gallant Regiment, and I feel quite satisfied it cannot be given into better hands. I feel extreme pleasure in giving this Colour to you, Lord Saltoun, being one of my earliest and oldest friends."

Lord Saltoun having acknowledged the compliment paid to himself and the Regiment,

The Hon. Miss Fitzclarence presented the Regimental Colour to Major Lloyd. They were next consigned to the custody of Ensigns McCarthy and Inglis, the Senior Ensigns. The Grenadiers then closed ranks, and wheeling to their left, proceeded to the centre, where they joined the Ensigns bearing the Colours, and trooped them in the usual form, concluding by the escort of the old Colours to the Orderly Room, the band playing "Auld lang syne." The line then wheeled back into open column right in front, and marched past the Generals in slow and quick time, Lord Saltoun (their Colonel) receiving the salute. After which, both Generals, accompanied by their staffs, inspected the Regiment in column, and bestowed on them the highest commendation.

After the ceremony, a superb *déjeuner* was served to 200 guests, in a tent on the parade; the company, including Sir Charles Ogle (the Naval Commander-in-Chief), Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, and their respective circles.

After the banquet, the guests adjourned to an elegant and appropriately fitted up ball-room, where dancing was kept up until a late hour, to the music of the band of the Regiment.

The chief figures portrayed in our Illustration (from a sketch by Mr. Poate, of Portsmouth), are—1. The Rev. H. A. Veck, who consecrated the Colours. 2. Colonel and Mrs. Carruthers. 3. Town-Major White. 4. Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., and Miss Parker; Ensigns McCarthy and Inglis after receiving the Colours. 5. Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. 6. The Hon. Miss Fitzclarence. 7. General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., &c. 8. Lord Saltoun.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Regiment vacated its quarters at Gosport, and left by the South-Western and North-Western Railways for Liverpool, where they embarked for Athlone, Ireland.

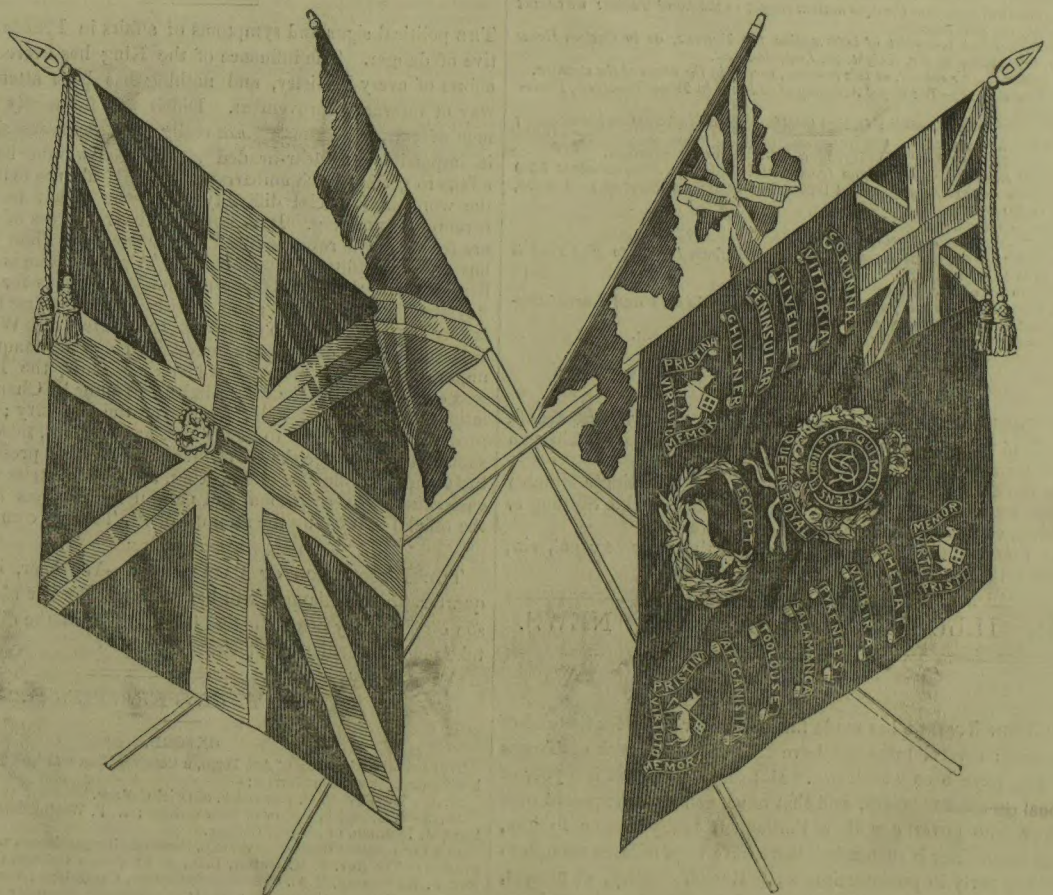
The Queen's gave up its distinguishing Colour—a superbly-embroidered green one—in 1798, by order. The fact was, as the Regiment was marching into Dublin, with its colours flying, when the Colonel then commanding, fearing that the colour would excite disturbance, on account of its apparent party character, ordered it to be furled on the spot while the Regiment was crossing a bridge, and it was never unfurled afterwards—this Colour was, on the present occasion, suspended from the chief, or centre, pillar of the pavilion in which the banquet took place, and was an object of much interest—but, in 1823, they were allowed to resume it, making three Colours instead of two. They were accordingly presented with a new one—the Lamb on which was most beautifully embroidered by the hands of Lady Torrens—in 1825, on the embarkation of the Regiment for India.

This distinguished Regiment was raised in 1661, when it is reported they mustered 1000 men. During the Colonels of John, Earl of Middleton, 1688, the Queen's had the honour of numbering among its volunteers John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, 1675; Colonel Sir Palmes Fairborne, 1680; Lieutenant-Colonel Sackville, 1681; and Colonel Piercy Kirke, 1682. In 1685, the Regiment was again called into active service at Sedgemoor, by the rebellion headed by the Duke of Monmouth. In 1689 the Regiment went

to Ireland, and served with distinction in the army of King William at the Battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690.

After the close of the war in Ireland, the Regiment was withdrawn by King William III., to reinforce his army in Flanders; and it distinguished itself at the battle of Landen (1693), and the siege of Namur (1695). The Regiment subsequently distinguished itself in action at the defence of Tongres, siege of Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, Badajoz, Alcantara, Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Almanza, expedition to Canada; in the fleet, as marines, under Earl Howe, on the glorious 1st of June, 1794; at the Helder, at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, at Alkmaar, battle of Alexandria, battle of Vimiera, battle of Corunna, expedition to Walcheren, battle of Salamanca, Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, at the battle on the Nivelle, Toulouse; and lastly, in India, under Lord Keane and Sir Charles Napier, where they participated in the achievements of the army of the Indus, and took an active and prominent part in the capture of Ghuznee and Cabul, which words are emblazoned on their Colours. In the latter glorious events the Regiment was commanded by its present commanding Colonel (Carruthers), then Major.

**THE VACANT COLONELCIES.**—His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has filled up the Colonels of the 72nd Highlanders, and 45th Foot, vacant by the deaths of Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Fitzroy Maclean, agreeably to the following arrangement:—General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.H., goes from the 31st to the 45th, which has a double battalion. Lieut-General the Hon. Otway Trevor, formerly of the Coldstreams, receives the vacancy in the 31st. Lieut-General Sir Neil Douglas changes from the 81st Foot to the 72nd Highlanders; and the consequent vacancy in the 81st Foot is filled up by the appointment of Major-General Thomas Evans, C.B., late of the 70th Foot.



THE OLD AND NEW COLOURS OF THE SECOND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 18.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.—The Sun rises at 4h. 5m. MONDAY, 19.—Venus sets at 8h. 52m. p.m.—The Sun is due E. at 7h. 17m. TUESDAY, 20.—The Moon enters her First Quarter at 0h. 52m. p.m.—St. Margaret. WEDNESDAY, 21.—Mars rises at 10h. 57m. p.m. near the E. by N. point of the horizon. THURSDAY, 22.—St. Magdalene.—The Sun sets at 8h. 2m.—The Length of the Day is 15h. 52m. FRIDAY, 23.—Saturn rises at 9h. 33m. p.m.—The Day has decreased 44 minutes since the Longest Day. SATURDAY, 24.—The constellations Aquila Cygnus and Sagittarius are on the meridian at about midnight during this week. ERRATUM IN THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.—Time of full moon, for 27d. 10h. 8m. P.M., read 23d. 1h. 23m. P.M.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 35	5 50	6 10	6 30	6 50	7 10	7 30

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. H."—The late Earl of Portsmouth's name was John (not Coulson) Wallop. He died 16th May, 1797.  
 "A Correspondent" informs us that Lawrence Washington, of Garsdon, was grandson (not son) of Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Sulgrave, from whose eldest son Robert descended the American General. The statement will be found fully explained in a recent work entitled "Acta Cancellaria."  
 "Juvenis Ignoramus."—A Degree at the London University will not curtail the period of a Law Student's probation at the Inns of Court. £100 is the sum generally paid to a Special Pleader for one year's attendance at the Pleader's chambers.  
 "A Hoary Reader."—We prefer Ackerman's "Numismatic Manual." Submit the coin to Mr. Webster, Medallist, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.  
 "J. P. L."—Mr. Dawson Turner resides at Yarmouth. Mr. Turner is an Honorary Member of the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute. Trinity College, or St. John's, Cambridge.  
 "A. B. C."—The wheels of the carriage for the removal of the Great Wellington Statue from the Foundry to the Arch were lent for the purpose by the Great Western Railway Company. (See the details in No. 231 of our Journal.)  
 "A Subscriber from Harley-street."—The cost of binding our Journal in covers made for the purpose (to be had at our Office) is 5s. per volume.  
 "Sherwood Forest."—We cannot, at present, promise the Portraits.  
 "J. K."—Rotherham, should write to Cadell and Co., Edinburgh, for their List, with specimens, of the several Editions of Sir Walter Scott's Works.  
 "An Elector."—"Are."  
 "Gloucester."—Galvanised Iron is successfully employed for water-pipes.  
 "J. C." and "E. C."—We shall illustrate the subject fully, though not by anticipation. The paper, we infer, will be printed in full in the Proceedings of the Association.  
 "E. St. B."—The question of "Cockades" is difficult of solution. General custom in this country restricts the usage to the servants of naval and military officers.  
 "W. H."—Glasgow.—The Christian name of the present King of Sweden is Joseph Francis Oscar. He reigns as "Oscar I." Prince Oscar is his third son. The Count de Paris is heir-apparent to his grandfather, Louis Philippe. Should the Queen of Spain have a son, of course he will not be incapacitated from succeeding to the Spanish Throne by the Treaty alluded to by our Correspondent. Egypt is a dependence of the Sublime Porte, but its Government is vested hereditarily in the family of Mehmet Ali. Napoleon Buonaparte was born at Ajaccio, 15th August, 1769. Legally, no one is entitled to bear the arms of a family from which he cannot prove his descent. A grant of arms is obtained by petitioning the Earl Marshal, through the Herald's College, at an expense of about seventy-five guineas.  
 "M."—Dublin, is thanked for his offer; but, we have not received the Lines.  
 "J. M. H."—co. Cavan, should write to the Editor of the Journal in question.  
 "A Madrid Subscriber" should order our Journal in the large envelope.  
 "E. E. H."—Mr. Braham's address is 5, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park.  
 "S. E. O."—Dursley.—The Engraving in question occupied about six days.  
 "G. W."—Guernsey.—Postage not paid.  
 "J. M. E."—See the Memoir of Mlle. Lind in No. 260 of our Journal, page 272.  
 "Eutychon."—Stoupe.—Pontet's, Cockspur-street.  
 "Eliza."—Salop.—We do not know.  
 "A Constant Reader."—We do not see how the suggestion can be made with propriety.  
 "E. G."—Apply for American Newspapers to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, 12, Paternoster-row.  
 "G. P."—ottingham, is thanked; but we have not room.  
 "J. O."—Scarborough.—Her Majesty will, it is expected, leave town for Scotland, in the first week of August.  
 "X. X. X."—Jersey, is thanked; but, we cannot spare room for the Sketch.  
 "J. B."—will find the Bazaar noticed in our "Metropolitan News."  
 "W. W. W."—Address the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, Temple Chambers, Falcon Court, Fleet-street.  
 "Amicus."—We cannot give the information required.  
 "Alice."—The legitimacy of a child is not affected by the illegitimacy of its mother.  
 "X. Z. Z."—Hereford.—The annual pay of a Colonel of Dragoons is £1000, if appointed on or before the 31st of March, 1834; £200, if appointed after that date; of a Colonel of the Line, £600; or £300, if his appointment date since the 31st of March, 1834. Mary Cornelia, wife of Viscount Seaham, is only child of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Garth, in the county of Montgomery: her marriage took place on the 3rd of August, 1846.  
 "Florence."—"Cousins once removed" implies the relationship existing between the member of a family and his or her cousin of the next generation.  
 "A Correspondent."—"There is no such title as Marquis of Aberdeen. It was evidently a misprint for 'Marquis of Abercorn.'  
 "A Constant Reader."—"A Foreigner cannot sit in the English House of Commons.  
 "L. C. C."—Cossack: Orange body and cap, with scarlet sleeves. Miami: Red jacket; black cap.  
 "A Subscriber."—Eaton.—On Jan. 1, at noon, the distance of the Sun from the Earth was 93,406,000 miles, nearly; and, on July 1st, at noon, the distance was 96,587,000 miles, nearly.  
 "A Subscriber from the First."—"Yes: the time of New Moon in July was inadvertently inserted for that in June.  
 "An Inquirer."—"We do not remember the Song in question.  
 "E. W."—Exeter, may find the information sought in the Local Guides: we cannot spare time for such searches.  
 "J. P."—Belfast.—A pamphlet of information for Tourists, as to Custom-House Duties, is published by Mr. Knight, 22, Ludgate-street.  
 "A Subscriber."—"We cannot, at this moment, ascertain the name of the steamer.  
 "A Constant Reader."—The Royal Academy of Music is in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.  
 "Minta."—"The general opinion is, that the Moon has an influence on the weather; but, in fact, she has very little indeed, if any.  
 "T. U. V."—"The wax impression is from a Brass Coin of Maximilian.  
 "A Constant Reader."—"The distance from Southampton to Aden is about 5000 miles; from Aden to Bombay, about 1800 miles; and from Bombay to London, about 14,000 miles.  
 "Corabus."—"We will see.  
 "Wilhelm."—"Apply at a Fencing Academy.  
 "A Subscriber."—"The usual passage of a Steam-ship from London to New York is from 15 to 18 days.  
 "A. D."—"No license is requisite.  
 "A. H. W."—"Poaching was punished with death under the old Forest Laws of England, and the penalty was often inflicted.  
 "Pater."—"The question is under consideration of the Government.

## BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office, or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1847.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has made further preparations for the end of the session: several measures have followed the Health of Towns Bill, and have been withdrawn. But that the present is a year of exceptional circumstances, and that much cannot be expected of a Minister who governs with a Parliament really hostile to him, though the feeling is suspended, there have been failures enough to injure any party in public estimation. Russell's policy, at present, seems very undecided and inconsistent. In the Education Scheme and the Creation of New Bishopsrics, he has tried to conciliate the Church party; yet he stands with a Jew candidate for the City, to the terror of the same party for which he has done so much, it is

believed for the purpose of testing the question of the civil disabilities of that persuasion. It is not a little curious to hear him receiving in one day the praises of Sir Robert Inglis and the condemnation of those who would concede nothing to either Jew or Catholic.

Whether the failure of so many measures has irritated the Premier, or Dr. Reid has failed to keep the House of Commons cool enough, we cannot say; but the Premier, in one instance at least, seemed to lose both tact and temper in the uncalculated remarks he made on Mr. Hume. He told the Member for Montrose his words had no weight, for he did not seem to understand the meaning of them—that he had a chartered liberty to say what he pleased, since nobody felt it as censure.

It was to this effect that the Premier spoke of the oldest and ablest of his non-official supporters! The manner of such things is often more regarded than the matter; and that of Lord John was cold and bitter, as if he really wished to give pain, or avenge himself for instances of opposition too sturdy for official equanimity. But Mr. Hume is looked on now as a patriarch of the party, and the Premier's gratuitous sneer pained all who heard it.

There is something of real influence even in the personal deportment of Rulers, which all Ministers should remember. A statesman need be strong in friends ere he can afford to alienate, and cast them off. After all, a vote on a division is not all that a Minister should rely on; there is a social side even to politics, and a harsh and repulsive manner of dealing with men will sap a party as surely if not so soon as bad principles. The personal opinion we have of a man influences immensely our feelings as to his actions; start with a personal prejudice against a Minister, and it is amazing how soon you begin to pick holes in his policy. The importance of manner and bearing seems to be underrated by more than one public man of the day on both sides. When they are natural and spring from a genial disposition they are all powerful; even if they have to be assumed, the assumption is better than the total want of them. Lord John Russell's outbreak on Mr. Hume was positively ill-mannered as well as ill-tempered. The late and present Premier both want cordiality of manner in public; possibly they are all the better when they unbend to the select few in private; but we cannot help thinking even there it must cost an effort, the other manner seems so natural. Are official cares so unrelenting as to banish all freedom from the outward deportment? Mr. Disraeli, in the early part of Sir Robert Peel's Government, said plainly that the coldness of manner with which the Premier treated them had caused just dissatisfaction among several members of the party. This was before the great offence came and absorbed all minor discontents. We have seen Sir Robert Peel in the House laugh at an opponent; we cannot recall his doing the same thing with a friend. Sir Robert Walpole was an immoral man and a not very upright Minister; but, from what you read of him, he must have been personally liked; he found room in his brain for something besides red tape and official statistics. He would bet a guinea with an Opposition member and throw it across the table to him when he lost; very indecorous says some stickler for the solemnity of the Treasury Bench; it would be if not done well and heartily, as we are sure Walpole did it. In the same spirit, he was the life and soul of his social parties. We may rely on it his *bonhomie* served him well at many a pinch.

A party wants a social side to brighten and soften matters; but official dinners at the "residence in Downing-street" are not the thing required. The Whigs have been losing *terrain* in society ever since Holland House and its glory departed; the world hears no brilliant things from among them, or from those they gathered round them. They produce nothing but dreadful Acts of Parliament, that fail—poor specimens of things bad at the best. They have spent eight millions of money, and not balanced it with a single joke! Not a mot or a repartee to record for all that pull on our pockets. Mankind will avenge itself on the hustings for such a wrong. The Whigs make a mistake when they think they are great in office; they never were higher in public opinion than when office was twenty years away from them, and they could fight the Tories with nothing but epigrams or a speech. To be sure, Tom Moore launched the poetry, and Sheridan and Fox the prose! But now—why are there no more "Twopenny Postbags?" Because the party has grown official and Parliamentary, and ignores everything that does not come out of, or go into a red box. And now, when they cannot produce a flash of wit among them, to light their steps among the graves of their defunct measures—not a genius to lend them a lift of his wing over their difficulties—the spirit of ill-temper has descended upon them, and prompted their chief to speak bitter words of one of the most respected men the party holds in its ranks. Has the ill success of his measures soured him? It may be; but it was a great error; Mr. Hume's character and services outweigh those of half the Ministry; a sneer now recoils from him on its author. We hear that the attack, unatoned for by an apology, is awakening much wrath in the City.

The political signs and symptoms of affairs in France are suggestive of danger. The influence of the King has overcome all the efforts of every Ministry, and nothing has been attempted in the way of internal improvement. Did it not frequently happen that men of exceeding cunning are really imprudent, we should think it impossible so clear-headed a Monarch would have suffered affairs to get into such embarrassment. Of all the evils of a State, the worst is financial difficulty; and the deficit in the French revenue is appalling. It is not that the resources of the country are failing; the revenue itself rather increases than diminishes; but the expenditure is enormous. Algiers alone is a devouring fiery furnace, that melts down millions, and gapes for more. The "system" is wearing out; the sacrifice of everything to the King's family has become too apparent, too continual. Where so few political demonstrations are made, a political banquet becomes important. At the dinner just given at Paris, the King's health was excluded, and the Marseillaise was sung! Charges of peculation, of the lowest kind, hang over the Ministry; some being proved gives a colour to many that are, perhaps, false. But even should they change the Government, with the present electoral body and the influence of the King, all the Ministries will resemble each other. An additional and painful interest has been given to the official inquiry by the attempt of M. Teste to commit suicide.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear, in an official quarter, that Parliament will be prorogued by her Majesty in person on Thursday next, the 22d inst., and that the dissolution will take place immediately afterwards.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &amp;c.

OXFORD. July 10.  
 This being the last day of Act Term, a Congregation was holden, when the following degrees were conferred:—  
 M.A.—The Rev. C. G. Newcomb, of Oriel College.  
 B.A.—V. C. Smith, Fellow of New College; A. F. Westmacott, of Merton College; J. Denman, of Lincoln College.  
 In a Convocation holden previously, the following gentlemen were admitted *ad eundem*:—The Rev. F. M. Walter, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. J. Williamson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. W. H. Hill, of Trinity College, Cambridge; E. D. MacDermot, Bachelor in Medicine, of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. W. A. Newman, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.  
 THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Rumour assigns the new Bishopric of Manchester to Archdeacon Musgrave, brother to the Bishop of Hereford.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very fine, the temperature of each day being higher than that of the preceding till the 12th, and remaining as high after this time, the air being sultry. There has been but little wind, the direction of which has been from the S.W. or the S.S.W. The reading of a thermometer on grass has been as high as 137°, and as low as 36°; the daily range during the last few days has been from 70° to 88°, and to these extremes vegetation has been daily exposed. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, rain was falling during the morning; the sky was covered with cloud till two p.m., after which time the sky was partially covered with cumuli, cumulostrati, and haze. The average temperature of the day was 62½°. Friday, the greater part of the sky was covered with cumuli, cirrostratus, and scud, throughout the day. The average temperature of the day was 63½°. Saturday, the sky was chiefly overcast till 8h. p.m.; after this time it was cloudless. The average temperature of this day was 69°. Sunday, the sky was clear and cloudy alternately, with much haze; and the day was sultry. The average temperature was 70½°. Monday was a fine day; there were a few cumuli scattered over the sky; the day was hazy and sultry; its average temperature was 74°. Tuesday was a fine day, but very sultry, close, hazy, and the air was calm, with nearly a cloudless sky; its average temperature was 72°. Wednesday was a very sultry day; the sky was principally covered by a thin haze; its average temperature was 73½°. Thursday was a fine day, with a gentle air from the E., and much less sultry than the preceding days had been; its average temperature was 72½°. The average temperature of the week ending July 15, was 70½°.

The average temperature of the month of June was 57½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Thursday, July 8	the highest during the day was 73½ deg., and the lowest was 52 deg.
Friday, July 9	73½ .....
Saturday, July 10	77½ .....
Sunday, July 11	80½ .....
Monday, July 12	87½ .....
Tuesday, July 13	85 .....
Wednesday, July 14	86½ .....
Thursday, July 15	85 .....
Blackheath, Friday, July 16, 1847.	J. G.

N. B.—In writing from Uffington the two preceding weeks, I have given short notes upon the then state of the crops in the neighbourhood of Stamford and the country around, as found by personal inspection, as well as from good authority, and to the time I left, July 8, there was no appearance of the potato disease. On July 13, I received a letter from the Rev. John Stackhouse, of Uffington, who had assisted me in my inquiries, and he states that the potato disease has certainly appeared. A gentleman, who has been travelling about the country during the last month, and in whose statements I can place implicit confidence, told Mr. Stackhouse that for the last month he had been looking for it, but he had not decidedly seen it till Wednesday and Thursday, July 7 and 8, and he most clearly saw it on Friday, July 9, at Stratford-upon-Avon. Mr. Stackhouse has sent me some affected leaves, taken from his own plants at Uffington, which I have examined well with good glasses; but, beyond a deep discolouration, I have not seen anything upon them. It appears that whole rows of plants are affected, whilst parallel rows on both sides are unaffected.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stanley.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, took an airing in an open carriage and four. At three o'clock there was a full Chapter of the Order of the Bath, when the Earl of Dundonald was invested with the badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir Charles William Pasley and Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Pigott were invested with the insignia of Knight Commanders of the Bath.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, left town on Wednesday afternoon, and arrived at Osborne House about six in the evening. The weather was beautifully fine; and the Royal party remained on deck during the time occupied in crossing the Solent.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness visited the Tower on Monday; attended the Investiture of the Order of the Bath in the afternoon; and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. On Tuesday, his Royal Highness went to Woolwich, and lunched with the officers of the garrison at the mess-room. He visited the Thames Tunnel on his return, and, in the evening, went to her Majesty's Theatre. Prince Waldemar left Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday, and went to Bushy Park, to visit her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Lord and Lady John Russell had the honour to receive his Royal Highness, Prince Lowenstein, Count Oriola, Count Groeben, and Baron Laner Munchosen at dinner, at the noble Lord and Lady's residence at Richmond. A select party was there to meet the Royal guest.

DEPARTURE OF SIR R. PEEL.—Sir R. Peel left town on Wednesday, accompanied by Lady Peel and family, for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, for the season. LORD LANESBOROUGH.—Lord Lanesborough succeeds to an Irish estate, situate within a short distance of Dublin, of about £12,000 per annum, in addition to which his Lordship comes in for a large share of £400,000 in the public funds, principally the accumulated savings of his cousin, the late Lord Lanesborough, whose reclusive mode of living for five and twenty years has not caused an expenditure of more than £1,000 per annum.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—The following marriages among members of the aristocracy are about to take place:—Lord Berriedale, son of the Earl of Caithness, with Miss Phillips, only daughter of Mr. G. R. and the Hon. Mrs. Phillips. The Lady Jane Bouverie, second surviving daughter of the Earl and Countess of Radnor, to Mr. W. Ellice, nephew of the Right Hon. E. Ellice, M.P. The Hon. Charlotte Hanbury, second daughter of Lady Bateman, and sister of the present Peer, to Mr. Whyte Melville, eldest son of Mr. John and Lady Caroline Whyte Melville (of Bennis), and cousin of the Duke of Leeds. The preliminaries are also settled for the marriage of Mr. George Granville Harcourt, M.P., eldest son of the Archbishop of York, with the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, widow of the late Earl, and daughter of Mr. Braham, the celebrated vocalist. A matrimonial alliance is about to take place between the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The marble statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, subscribed for by the merchants of the City of London, is about to be erected in the vestibule of Lloyd's, in the Royal Exchange, in commemoration of his laying the foundation stone of that splendid edifice. Workmen are engaged in preparing the pedestal for the figure, which will be raised in the course of the ensuing week.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Summonses have been issued to the Cabinet Ministers to attend a Council at the Foreign Office to-day (Saturday) at two o'clock. At this Council the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament will be considered, previous to submitting it for her Majesty's approbation.

ELECTION FOR FINSBURY.—Mr. Samuel Warner, the barrister, is a candidate for Finsbury, on Conservative principles.

LAMBETH ELECTION.—On Monday evening Mr. C. Pearson attended a meeting at the Horns, Kennington, to explain his political sentiments. In a lengthy address he advocated the extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, the repeal of the window tax, and repeal of the duty on fire insurance. A resolution was carried declaring Mr. Pearson to be a fit and proper person to represent Lambeth. A Mr. Leaver has become a candidate on the Conservative interest for this borough.

WARD OF FARRINGTON WITHOUT.—A Wardmote was held on Monday, in the New Court, Old Bailey, to elect a Common Councilman for Farrington-Without, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Lynch. Mr. T. H. Fox was selected.

MEETING AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a Special General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors a resolution passed unanimously by the Court of Directors, for granting an annuity of £1000 to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. The resolution was moved by Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, chairman, in an address detailing the services of Sir George Pollock in the recent Indian wars. The motion was seconded by Sir James Law Lushington. The Court having been likewise addressed by several Proprietors in support of the motion, the resolution was carried unanimously, and the Court adjourned. The pension is to commence from the day when Sir G. Pollock relinquished his seat in the Council of India.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday a general reduction of 1d. took place in the price of the loaf of bread throughout the metropolis. The best wheat bread may now be obtained for 7½d., country bread 6½d. and 5½d. the 4lb. and Indian corn bread 1½d. the 1lb.

THE MODEL BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, WHITECHAPEL.—On Wednesday, that portion of the building intended for the men's baths of the Model Bath and Wash-house establishment in Goulston-street, Whitechapel, was opened for public inspection. The entire erection covers an area of about 4000 square feet and that part opened on Wednesday forms the north division. It contains about 200 separate bathing-rooms, each 10 feet by 6, formed by solid blocks of slate, fitted with the necessary requisites, and supplied with hot and cold water by a powerful steam apparatus, placed in the centre of building. These baths are divided into first and second classes, each having a distinct entrance. They will be opened for public use on Monday, and will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated by the class for whose especial benefit they have been erected. Want of funds has delayed the completion of the wash-houses, and of the baths for females.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the week ending July 10, was 1199, of which 618 were males, and 581 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 78. The number of deaths was 582 (434 males and 148 females), thus being less than the births by 207, less than the deaths of the preceding week by 51, and less than the weekly average for the last five summers by 58.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Several conferences took place with the Commons upon the subject of amendments made to bills.  
The Drainage of Land (Scotland) Bill went through Committee.  
Progress was made with several bills, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER IN THE ROOM OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Dr. Power took the oath and his seat for the county of Cork, in the room of the late Mr. D. O'Connell.

## THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. HUME moved for certain returns connected with the Rajah of Sattara. Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE defended the conduct of the Government and the East India Company with respect to the Rajah of Sattara, and said that he could not agree to the motion.

Mr. HUME did not persist with his motion, and the subject dropped.  
THE POOR LAW BILL.—Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that it was the intention of the Government to restore the clause struck out by the House of Lords respecting the separation of aged paupers.

## ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.

The adjourned debate upon the question of going into Committee on this bill was resumed.

In the course of a preliminary conversation, Lord J. RUSSELL said he would consent to a limitation of the number of Bishops.

Mr. HUME reiterated his objections to the measure, and moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee on Monday.

Upon a division, Mr. Hume's amendment was rejected by 63 to 18, and the House went into Committee on the bill.

The remainder of the night was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the bill in Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It is, we hear, now arranged that her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite, will embark at Woolwich on Saturday, the 31st of this month, or on Monday, the 2nd of August. The junior branches of the Royal Family are expected to remain at Osborne House during her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Macdonnell, the Chief Justice of the Gambia, is to be the new Governor; his successor in the Chief Justiceship is not yet appointed. Lieutenant-Colonel Robe goes from Adelaide to assume the Deputy Adjutant Generalship at Mauritius, and will be succeeded at Adelaide by Sir Henry Young (for some years Colonial Secretary in Guiana), who now leaves the Eastern District of the Cape Colony.

DELAY OF THE OBSEQUES OF O'CONNELL.—A letter has been received from the Rev. Dr. Mile, dated Sienna, July 3, 1847, from which the following is an extract:—"We are unfortunately detained here by the sudden illness of the hon. member for Dundalk, Mr. Daniel O'Connell. This will explain the contretemps which has caused the sailing of the *Montrose* steamer from Genoa, without the remains of Mr. O'Connell."

DISCOVERY OF FLORENTINE PAINTINGS AT ETON COLLEGE CHAPEL.—During the extensive repairs which are now going on at the venerable chapel attached to Eton College, a large number of fresco paintings were discovered upon the removal of the oak panelling from the walls of the sacred edifice. Some of these paintings, which appear to have been executed by Florentine artists between 1440 and 1480, and which are in a very fair state of preservation, represent a variety of miracles alleged, by the Romish church, to have been performed by the Virgin Mary. It appears that when the choir was enlarged, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, these frescos, some of which were not considered very appropriate ornaments, at that time, for a place of worship, were hidden from view behind the oak panelling. Hence their preservation up to this period. It is the intention of the Provost and Fellows of Eton to cause as many of these rare works of art to be preserved as will not interfere with the extensive alterations and embellishments now in progress in the interior of the Chapel. It has been suggested that the old oak panelling should be replaced, and that doors should be made to open in front of the paintings, so that they might at any time be inspected by visitors to the chapel, artists, and others. It may be mentioned that some of the subjects represented are not exactly suited for public exhibition in a Protestant place of worship; but, as works of art, it was deemed proper that they should not be destroyed.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The case against M. Teste and his associates was concluded on Tuesday evening, and the Court was afterwards to sit in private till it gives judgment. The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* asserts, "on high authority," that the four accused would respectively be found guilty; that M. Teste would be sentenced to (the maximum punishment prescribed by the law) a fine of 95,000*fr.* he had obviously received from M. Pellaprat, and which would go to the support of the hospitals; further, to a fine of double that amount, and the loss of his civil rights. His Peerage he had already resigned. M. Parmentier would also be condemned to the maximum of imprisonment and fine, and to the loss of his civil rights. General Cubières would be sentenced to two years imprisonment, a fine of 200,000*fr.*, the loss of his Peerage, and of at least his civil rights. The sentence on M. Pellaprat would be in every respect the maximum, because of his contumacy.

The Paris papers state that shocks of an earthquake were felt in the Department of the Seine Inférieure, at about eleven o'clock on the night of the 10th. At Fécamp the shock was violent, and created a general panic among the inhabitants, but no damage was done beyond the smashing of crockery and the derangement of furniture. The stock of the shop of a dealer in earthenware was completely destroyed. The oscillating movement lasted about eighteen seconds, and was in a direction of from north to south. The communes near Fécamp were also affected by the commotion. At Bondeville and in the valley of Marommes two shocks were felt; but they did no further harm than to derange furniture. At Gerville the oscillations were very strong, and the dismay of the inhabitants was extreme; but after a few seconds, the movement ceased. At Gerville and Goderville also shocks were felt.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

## A WIFE CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON HER HUSBAND.

At the Assizes at Chelmsford, on Tuesday, *Emma Elizabeth Hume*, 24, was indicted for attempting to administer to Thomas Hume, her husband, a large quantity of a certain deadly poison, called sugar of lead, with intent to kill and murder him.

It appeared from the evidence of the prisoner's husband, who was considerably older than herself, that he was a widower at the time he married the prisoner, and had some grown-up children. For some time prior to the month of April he had been suffering from a liver complaint; and a man named Marchant, who lived in the same village, and who, it appeared, had the reputation of being able to cure the disorder in question, had been prescribing for him, and had made him some pills. On the 7th of April, the prisoner was observed by her daughter-in-law to be mixing up some flour and water to a thick paste, and she then moulded it to the form of two large pills, which she placed upon the oven to dry, and when they were dried she put them into a box which contained some of the pills that had been sent by Marchant. At this time her husband was bed-ridden, and it appeared that she tried to persuade him to take some of the pills she had made. From circumstances that had previously occurred, he had some suspicions of her intentions, and after observing that the pills were too large and too strong for him, he refused to take them. The prisoner pressed him to do so, and told him that Tom Warner had said that they were just the things for his complaint, but he persisted in his refusal. The next day she again pressed him to take the large pills, but he refused, and it appeared that after this they were handed over to the police. The prosecutor also stated that a short time before this happened, the prisoner had brought him some fried potatoes, and he found they had such a nauseous taste that he was obliged to spit out what he had taken; and upon another occasion she brought him some broth, which he had the same taste, and he refused to drink it. Sarah Elizabeth Hume, the prisoner's daughter, proved that she saw her mother mix up the large pills and place them, with the small ones, in the box, and she afterwards saw her offer the same pills to her father, and press him to take them, upon two occasions. She also stated upon the occasion when her mother made the mutton broth, she first put some white powder into a basin, and mixed it up, and then poured the broth into it. When her father refused to drink it, the prisoner told her to throw it away, and, at the same time, directed her to wash the basin and saucepan quite clean. The prisoner said it was not true that she asked her to wash the saucepan; she did it herself.

Fox, the constable who took the prisoner into custody, said that, upon his showing her the large pills, she at first denied all knowledge of them, but she afterwards admitted that she had attempted to administer them to her husband, but she said she did not intend to poison him.

It was then given in evidence that the two large pills referred to, upon their being analysed, were found to contain 26½ grains of sugar of lead, and that, in the state of health of the prosecutor, that quantity would certainly have caused his death.

The prisoner, in her defence, merely denied the charge.

Mr. Baron Parke, having summed up, the Jury, after deliberating for a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The learned Judge ordered the prisoner to be transported for life.

The prisoner heard the address of the learned Judge with apparent indifference, and the moment the sentence was pronounced she sprang to the side of the dock where her husband was standing, evidently with the intention of inflicting any injury that might be in her power upon him. She was immediately seized by two or three turnkeys, with whom she struggled with the most desperate determination. Finding herself overpowered, she turned towards her husband as far as she could and grinned at him, and with a most savage expression of countenance, muttered imprecations upon him, the poor old man trembling in every limb, and apparently almost dead from fright.

## A YOUTH SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR MURDER.

On Thursday, *James Wilmore*, a youth of 17, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Terry, by fracturing his skull with a hoe. The deceased was an old labouring man, living near the town of Rochford, and on the 31st March, which was the day he received the injury that terminated in his death, he was on his way to that town about ten o'clock in the morning. The prisoner, it seems, had been lodging at a public-house in the village of South Farnbridge, about four miles from Rochford, and left the public-house and proceeded in a direction to

the town of Rochford on the same morning. It seemed that, soon after this, the prisoner and the old man joined company, and they were seen by several of the witnesses walking together towards a place called the Mead, near Daggett's Farm, on the road to the town above-mentioned, the prisoner at the time having a hoe in his hand, and the deceased a hoe-stick without the iron end. About eleven o'clock the same morning, the poor old man was found lying in the Mead, in a dreadful state. He was covered with blood, and the top of his right ear was completely severed from the head, and was found in a mass of clotted blood among his hair. His pockets appeared to have been rifled, and his watch, a canvass purse, a key, and a small sum of money, were missing. He had sufficient consciousness to state that he had been robbed and ill-used, and he was then taken to the union workhouse at Rochford, where he remained until the 22nd April, when he died.

Circumstantial evidence was given to connect the prisoner with the murder, and the Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy. Mr. Baron Parke sentenced him to death.

## PERJURY IN THE DAGENHAM MURDER CASE.

At Chelmsford, on Wednesday, *Thomas Kimpton*, formerly a police-constable of the K division, was found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in some depositions he had made relative to the murder of the Policeman Clark at Dagenham, with the particulars of which the public are acquainted.—Mr. Hawkins, for the prisoner, took an objection to the form of indictment, which, he said, merely averred that the offence was committed on a certain day in the year 1846; and he submitted that the indictment should have contained the words, "in the year of our Lord."—Mr. Baron Parke appeared to be of opinion that there was something in the objection; and he said he should take time to consider of it.

*Isaac Hickson*, another constable of the same division, was then arraigned upon a similar indictment, arising out of the same transaction.—The Jury found him "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy.

On Thursday, Mr. Baron Parke intimated that upon consideration of the point of law, he should pass judgment, which he did, and sentenced both Kimpton and Hickson to pay a fine of 1*s.*, to be imprisoned for a week, and then to be transported for seven years.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT WOLVERTON.—At Buckingham, on Saturday last, *Bernard Fossey* was tried on an indictment which charged that he, being a policeman on the London and North-Western Railway, entrusted with the charge of certain points at Wolverton, so negligently and carelessly conducted himself in the discharge of that duty, on the 5th of June last, as to turn a train of passenger-carriages from the main rails on to a siding devoted to goods trains, whereby a collision occurred between the said train and certain coal-waggons on the said siding; and such injuries were inflicted on one John Lambert Clifton, then being a passenger in the said train, that he died thereof. Six other and similar indictments and Coroner's inquisitions charged the prisoner with having caused the death of six other parties. The circumstances were described in our Journal so recently, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. The Jury returned this verdict:—"We find the prisoner guilty, but we blame the company for not keeping two men at the posts." Mr. Baron Alderson sentenced Fossey to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BERMONDSEY.

Early on Tuesday evening, the vicinity of Hickman's Folly, Dockhead, Bermondsey, was the scene of a deplorable crime. A young man murdered a girl to whom he had been paying his addresses, and then destroyed his own life.

The unfortunate female was a good-looking young woman, named Matilda Griffin, aged nineteen, and lived with her mother, a decent hard-working woman, at No. 6, Hickman's Folly (a narrow thoroughfare leading from Dockhead, opposite the Catholic Chapel, to the creek or water-course). The wretched man was a linen-draper's assistant, known by the name of Henry Parker, aged twenty-three, who lodged in the same house as the unfortunate girl. From the statements made to the police by the friends of the deceased, it appears that for some time past they had been keeping company together, and up to within the last three or four days they seemed to be ardently attached to each other, Parker, if possible, evincing more attachment than otherwise. Suddenly, however, a marked change presented itself between the parties; the girl, whether from the fact of his being out of employ, or other circumstances, has not yet transpired, began to unheed his solicitations, and eventually took no notice of his advances. As may be surmised, this produced considerable depression on the mind of Parker, who, it is said, threatened mischief to her and her new lover, he having heard that she was about to attach herself to another person, merely to annoy him. This took place as late as Monday evening, and it is said that she took but little notice of the threat he had held out, as may be gathered from the circumstance that she shortly afterwards walked out with the party who had excited his jealousy.

During her absence it was noticed that the excitement of Parker was greatly increased, and, by the wildness of his manners, it must have been evident to those living in the house that he meditated some serious act. On her return, about eleven o'clock, he again endeavoured to gain her attention; she, however, avoided his advances, and told him, in the presence of her parent, that "she did not want his company any more, for she had the affection of another whom she liked better." High words then ensued between them, and Parker assured her "if she would not be his wife she would not be another's, for he would cut her throat and his own too." They then retired to their respective rooms, but it seems that he never went to bed, as her mother was frequently awoke by him walking about the room.

On coming down stairs, his appearance and manners fully showed the disturbed state of his mind, so much so as to create much alarm amongst those in the house. Even while some of the lodgers were at dinner, the girl observed to them in a jocular manner, "that she must mind her p's and q's, for she was to have her throat cut," little thinking, no doubt, of the probability of that dreadful fact being realised ere many hours passed by.

In the course of the afternoon, about three o'clock, she left her mother's company and went up stairs to make up the beds, and the last that was heard of her was her singing. Parker, who had been out several times in the course of the day, returned about a quarter of an hour after she had gone up to the upper rooms. He seemed much hurried, and was noticed to stumble several times on proceeding up the stairs. On five o'clock drawing him, the mother remarked to him that she would go up and see what she was doing." The poor woman did so, and, in a few seconds, a frightful scream alarmed the inhabitants. The lodgers instantly ran to her aid, and, on entering a back attic, a horrible sight presented itself. Near the fire-place lay the girl, with her head nearly severed from the neck—of course, a corpse, and the lifeless body of Parker lying partly over her, his throat being frightfully cut. Several medical gentlemen were quickly called to the spot, but their assistance was of no avail, as the couple had been dead some time. From the position the bodies were in, when discovered it would seem that the poor girl was in the act of making the bed in the room next to his when her life was taken, and it is more than probable that he secretly stole from his apartment, and, catching her by the hair, cut her throat with a razor he held in his hand, and then divided his own. Their death must have been instantaneous. The most surprising fact is, that the noise which must have attended this shocking affair was not heard by any of the lodgers.

One of the M division of police, named Richard Johns, 121, found in Parker's room an open letter, which, with other articles, were handed over to the parol authorities, who shortly took possession of the house.

The letter is in Parker's handwriting, and therein states the motive he had for destroying the life of the unfortunate girl and his own.

According to another account, Griffin and Parker had been keeping company together for eighteen months or two years. On Monday night, the female went out with a male acquaintance to some place of entertainment, without Parker, who, on hearing of it, threatened to do something desperate. Upon examining the neck of Parker three gashes in his throat were discovered.

The Coroner's Inquest took place on Thursday evening at the King's Arms, Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey, before Mr. W. Carter.

The above circumstances having been formally given in evidence, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased Matilda Griffin was wilfully murdered by the deceased Henry Thomas Parker, and that he, the said Henry Thomas Parker, did feloniously kill himself."

## FATAL EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.

On Wednesday forenoon a loud explosion took place in the neighbourhood of Faversham, and, on investigation, it was found that the powder mill of Mr. Hall, used for the manufacture of gun-cotton, was in ruins. The labourers succeeded in extricating ten dead bodies, and many other persons were found in a most lamentable state, with but little chance of their surviving the injuries they had received. Several others were extricated, so much mutilated that they could not be identified; while portions of bodies were found in all directions, scattered in the fields and adjoining grounds. Up to seven in the evening it was ascertained that from eighteen to twenty men, women, and children had fallen a sacrifice.

It appears that Mr. Hall had recently added to his long-established business of powder manufacturer that of preparing gun-cotton, and had appropriated two buildings at the western end of his extensive works for that purpose; in these the explosions took place, one after another in immediate succession; the first which blew up appearing to be that in which this newly-invented inflammable substance was deposited in its complete or perfect state. The ruins fell principally in a north-west direction, tearing up several trees, and burning and razing to the earth a field of wheat to a considerable distance, where might be found stones, bricks, and pieces of metal, which had formed the various machinery, as also remnants of wearing apparel, which had been worn by the sufferers, and, in several instances, portions of the limbs of the victims were found in the fields and adjacent meadows. Among those killed is Mr. H. Toppings, a practical chemist, from London.

COLLISION ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on the Brighton Railway, between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night. The annual excursion of the Printers' Pension Society took place on that day to Brighton, and all proceeded well, until, on the return of the train, when near the New Cross station, a fearful collision took place. It appeared that a Croydon train was but a short distance before the excursion train, and so near that the latter train was frequently slackened; but on nearing New Cross station, the excursion train ran with great violence against the hindermost carriage of the Croydon train. The engine rebounding at the same moment against the long train attached to it, consisting of about twenty or twenty-four carriages, the shock was of the most tremendous description. After the delay of an hour, the train was again set in motion, and on its arrival at the terminus at London

Bridge, several persons were conveyed to Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, where assistance was rendered. Several passengers were much injured. One person, Mr. Wm. Stammers, of 10, Little Cadogan-place, Bond-street, had some of his ribs fractured; another person had his leg cut; two had their eyes injured; two ladies had their knees contused, and some others received minor injuries. Except Mr. Stammers, none of the parties taken to the hospital were so injured as to cause their detention. An investigation was gone into on Wednesday afternoon, at the London terminus, before Mr. P. Grenfell, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the accident. Several of the company's servants were interrogated, but they were unable to throw any light upon the affair, and the investigation was adjourned.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Manchester and Bolton line on Saturday evening. The engineer of a luggage train, consisting of thirty-six waggons, on its way to Manchester, about eleven o'clock in the evening, felt the engine jerk immediately after perceiving something lying across the rails. He did not stop the train, however; and, on arriving at the Salford Station, it was found that a quantity of hair and a piece of bone were adorning the wheels and guards of the engine, and there was also blood on all the wheels of the carriages. On returning to the spot with the engine, the head and chest of a human body were found without the rails; and about three yards further, and on the other side of the rails, the legs and part of the body of a man. On examination of the remains, they were found to be those of a watchman employed at the Clifton coal pits, who, it was ascertained, had left his wife about half an hour before, to keep watch. He was in a state of intoxication, and appears to have got over a fence to cross the line; but he had a habit, when drunk, of lying down in any exposed situation he might chance to light upon, and fall asleep, heedless of consequences. The conjecture is that he had done so in this instance, and, lying with his body right across the rail, had been cut in pieces as above described.

ALARMING STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—A violent collision took place on Tuesday, near Northfleet, between the *Satellite* and the *Eclipse* steamers. Both boats were crowded, and were steaming at full speed, when they were seen coming into immediate contact. The crash was dreadful. The bowsprit of the one ran into the near bow of the other: all were in deepest consternation. Many were for throwing themselves overboard, believing that both boats would lurch awfully and sink; others were fainting; most were in dreadful confusion; but, worst of all, one of the passengers, a man, named Moore who was near the bow, had his leg and thigh smashed by the stroke of the up boat. Only a few inches nearer, bow to bow, and all in both boats might have perished. The vessels, however, with the exception of the bowsprits, paddle-box, &c., escaped unhurt. At Gravesend the poor sufferer was got on shore, where every attention was paid him by the master of the poorhouse, and also by Mr. Grimshaw, surgeon, who as soon as possible amputated the limb near the thigh.

SUDDEN DEATH IN BOW-STREET.—On Wednesday afternoon, a gentlemanly-looking man, about fifty years of age, was observed to stagger and fall in Bow-street, Covent-garden. He was assisted into a chemist's, when it was found that he was labouring under the effects of a *coup de soleil*. The usual remedies were used, but without effect. Nothing being found on the body to lead to identification, it was removed to St. Giles's workhouse.

MANSLAUGHTER.—On Wednesday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Windmill, High-street, Lambeth, respecting the death of Mary Allsworth, aged 68 years, lately residing at No. 23, High-street, who died from the effects of injuries caused by a man named James Bruce, on Saturday night last. The jury, after hearing the evidence of the witnesses, and the testimony of Mr. Yellowley, the surgeon, who attributed death to the rupture of a bloodvessel, resulting upon external violence, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against James Bruce," who stands committed to Horsemonger-lane gaol to await his trial.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY INJURIES.—At the Sheriff's Court, last Saturday, a case was tried, Bromley &c. the Eastern Counties Railway Company, in which the plaintiff sought compensation in damages for injuries sustained whilst a passenger on the Eastern Counties Railway, on the 18th of July, 1846. Judgment had been suffered to go by default, and a writ of inquiry was then executed for the assessment of damages, which were laid by the plaintiff at £5000. Evidence having been given, the Jury assessed the damages at £650.—There was also an action brought by the plaintiff for damages sustained by his wife, on the same occasion. The parties agreed to take a verdict for £150, making in the two cases £800. The wife was seriously bruised, and the plaintiff received several severe contusions, had a fractured leg, and other hurts, from the effects of which he kept his bed for twenty-four weeks, entailing medical and other contingent expenses to the amount of £250.

RAILWAY INJURIES COMPENSATION COMPANY.—The extension of railways, and the unfortunate accidents which have lately taken place, has induced some gentlemen to project a company under the above title, with the view of providing a compensation for every degree of injury that can occur to a person by accidents on railways. The premium once paid ensures compensation in case of accident throughout life on the payment of a registration fee of 1*s.* per annum, to prove that the assured remains in the land of the living. The proposed premium is to range from £1 1*s.* to £10 10*s.*, with proportionate advantages. Thus, a payment of £1 1*s.* will insure to a person receiving an injury rendering medical advice necessary, but not incapacitating the assured from getting a livelihood, £50; for the loss of a limb, £200, and for fatal injury, £300, to the assurers' legal representative; while the sum of £10 10*s.* would ensure for the same injuries, £500, £2000, and £3000, respectively. Females are assured at half price, we presume because it is supposed that they travel less. There is, also, a scale of compensation for companies' servants who meet with injuries "not occasioned by any voluntary act" of their own.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.—On Tuesday, the Anniversary of founding this excellent Institution was celebrated in the grounds at Abbotts Langley, adjoining the King's Langley Railway Station. The company left the Euston terminus by special train, and, soon after their arrival at Abbotts Langley, the first stone of a lodge, at the verge of the grounds, was laid in due form, by Mrs. Hodgson, the wife of the Treasurer to the Association. This good work being transacted, was succeeded by a promenade upon the lawn facing the Retreat; the weather was splendid; and a military band in attendance played several fine compositions in masterly style. The guests, numbering about 150, then retired to partake of an elegant *déjeuner*, provided for them in a large marquee, by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate. The collation was of the best kind; and there was a profusion of those seasonable luxuries, ices, fruit and champagne. Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabell, M.P., presided, supported by Mr. C. Longman, Mr. B. E. Green, Mr. E. Hodgson, the Rev. Mr. Gee (the Vicar of Abbotts Langley), Mr. W. Jordan, Mr. Dickenson, the eminent paper manufacturer, who so generously presented the ground for the site of the Retreat; and several other influential persons connected with the bookselling trade. After the collation, some appropriate toasts were drunk; and liberal subscriptions announced, including a donation of twenty guineas from the worthy Chairman, who, in advocating the claims of the Institution, stated that, during the past year, three inmates had been received at the Retreat, who had each served forty years under one master. The party broke up about six o'clock, and returned to town by railway, highly gratified with the day's excursion. (A view of the Retreat, with full details of its establishment, was given last year, in our Journal for July 25.)

## EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

LAST week we were obliged to defer the additional notice we had promised of the Westminster Hall Exhibition. This promise we now redeem, and in our paper of to-day present our subscribers with two of the Prize Pictures—"The Burial of Harold," by Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, to which the first premium of £500 was assigned by the Judges employed; and "Alfred Inciting the Saxons to Prevent the Landing of the Danes," by Mr. G. F. Watts, to which the second premium of £500 was awarded by the same competent authorities.

Our readers will, perhaps, remember a remark we made on the former occasion. "With the Judges," we observed, "it would be impossible to find fault, nor could six better Judges have been selected." The pictures to which the premiums have been awarded are, unquestionably, the best in the collection, of the particular character the Commissioners required. Nor can we find much fault with the general placing of the names in the three classes. When merits are nearly equal, and premiums restricted to certain sums, one man may and will receive a larger premium than the one who is next him. Thus, Mr. Armitage is the last on the list of those to whom five hundred-pound premiums have been assigned, and Mr. Cross the first on the list (the next list) to whom three hundred-pound premiums have been given; yet, perhaps, in the eyes of the Judges, there was very little difference between them—certainly, as it turns out, nothing in value to two hundred pounds—the amount of the difference in the two premiums.

The finding the body of Harold at Hastings, and the burial of Harold in Waltham Abbey, have long been popular subjects with painters. Each admits of great variety of composition, anatomy, and expression; one, a dead warrior and an anxious lover; the other, a tapered rite and a weeping woman. That Harold fell at Hastings, historians seem pretty well agreed upon; that his body was recognised and removed by his beloved Editha, will still continue to be believed; and that he was buried at Waltham, in Essex, was the conviction of the monks of Waltham, who were accustomed to point to the brief but expressive inscription on his tomb—"Hic jacet Harold infelix." The subjects, whether true or not to the stern realities required in history, are nevertheless traditionally and pictorially true; and Mr. Pickersgill, in selecting "The Burial of Harold" for the subject of his competition picture, has shown great judgment in the selection—completely justified by the careful and well-considered treatment of it in every part. The licence assumed by the artist of representing the body—not sadly decomposed, as it was said to have been found, but in that middle state between the vigour of life and of first decay—is a painter's licence; a proper licence, for had the picture been painted true to the story as it has come down to us,



## THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.



"BURIAL OF HAROLD AT WALTHAM ABBEY."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.—PREMIUM £500.

the subject must have borne a repulsive character. But Mr. Pickersgill has shown his usual judgment in avoiding the artistic improprieties of the story, and in seizing those points only which give both character and dignity to his composition. There is much fine drawing in this picture; a happy disposition of the several parts, a well-told story, and a skilful but not slavish recollection and appreciation of what centuries have received as excellent in art.

Mr. Watts has chosen a subject—"Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes, by Encountering them at Sea"—welcome to the sympathies of a great maritime nation; and in this way, if in no other, admirably adapted for the building for which it was designed. It is told in the ordinary Histories of England that in an interval of

truce, Alfred's mind had conceived an idea which may be looked upon as the embryo of the naval glory of England. He saw the advantages to be derived from the employment of ships along the coast; and, though the first flotilla he had made was small and almost contemptible in appearance, yet, in its very first encounter with the enemy it proved to be victorious. Mr. Watts's manner of rendering this incident is in the severe style of art, in many respects particularly well suited for this description of subject. The whole conception of the picture is bold and striking in the extreme—there is a will and way in it—a proud resolve and proper determination of purpose which both pleases and instructs. Our painters have hitherto been neglectful of subjects which point a moral or uphold a principle. There is, however, no lack of such

subjects in the present Exhibition. Richard pardoning the soldier who shot him, has been most happily embodied by Mr. Cross; and Edward's generosity to the people of Calais during the Siege of 1346, ably set forth by Mr. P. F. Poole; while the place is rife with Alfred dividing his loaf with the beggar; King Charles concealed in the oak; Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury; Cromwell refusing the Crown; and Henry V and Judge Gascoigne.

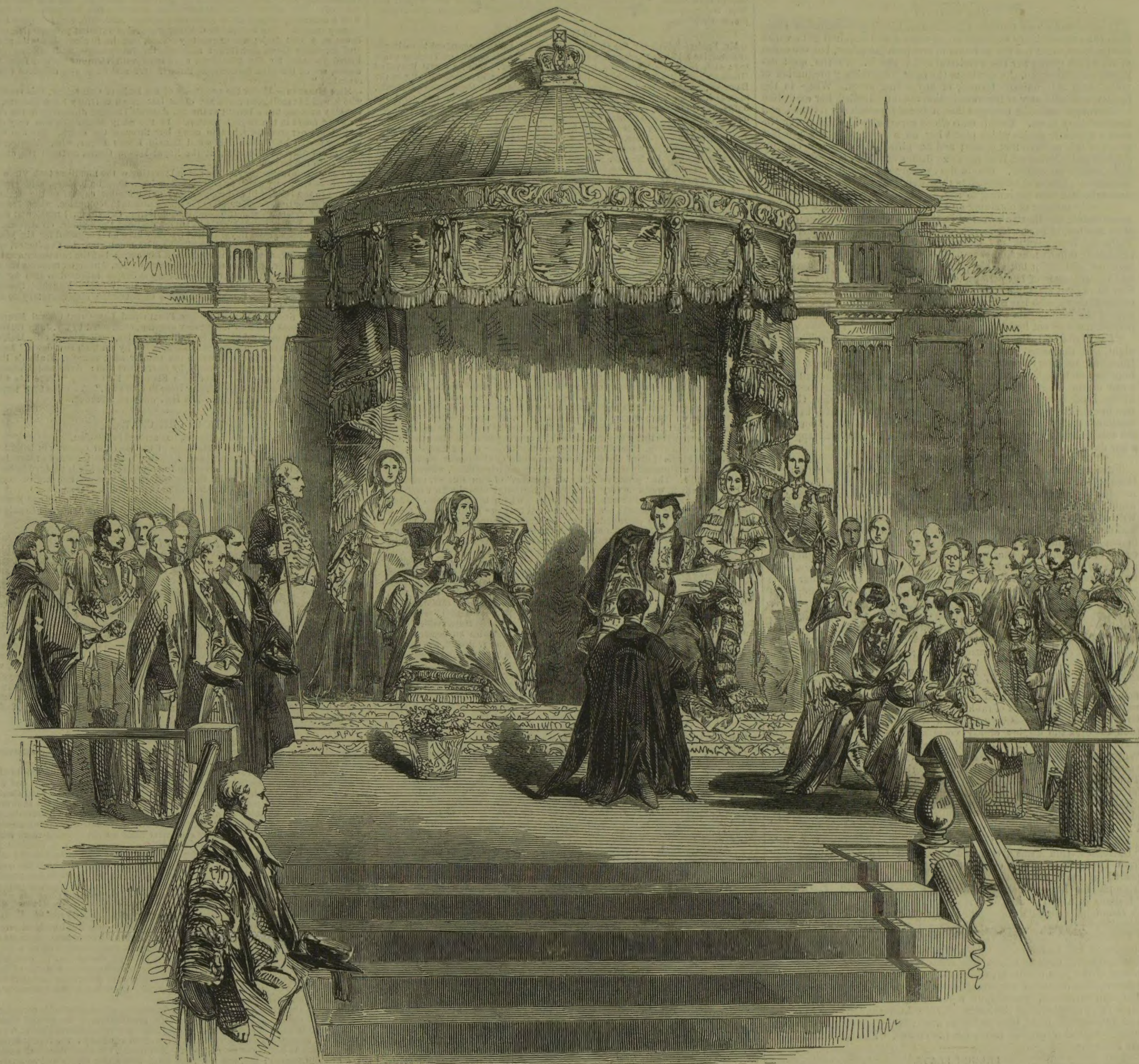
Here we must close for the present; but we shall return to the subject, and afford our country, colonial, and continental readers a further taste of the produce of the Exhibition—Mr. Poole's "King Edward III.," Mr. Horsley's "Henry V.," and Mr. Paton's "Oberon and Titania," are already in the Engraver's hands.



"ALFRED INCITING THE SAXONS TO PREVENT THE LANDING OF THE DANES."—PAINTED BY G. F. WATTS.—PREMIUM £500.



## THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE INSTALLATION IN THE SENATE HOUSE.—THE PRINCE-CHANCELLOR PRESENTING A MEDAL TO THE WRITER OF THE PRIZE POEM.

We resume our series of Illustrations of this magnificent Ceremonial with the Proceedings on Tuesday—Commencement Day.

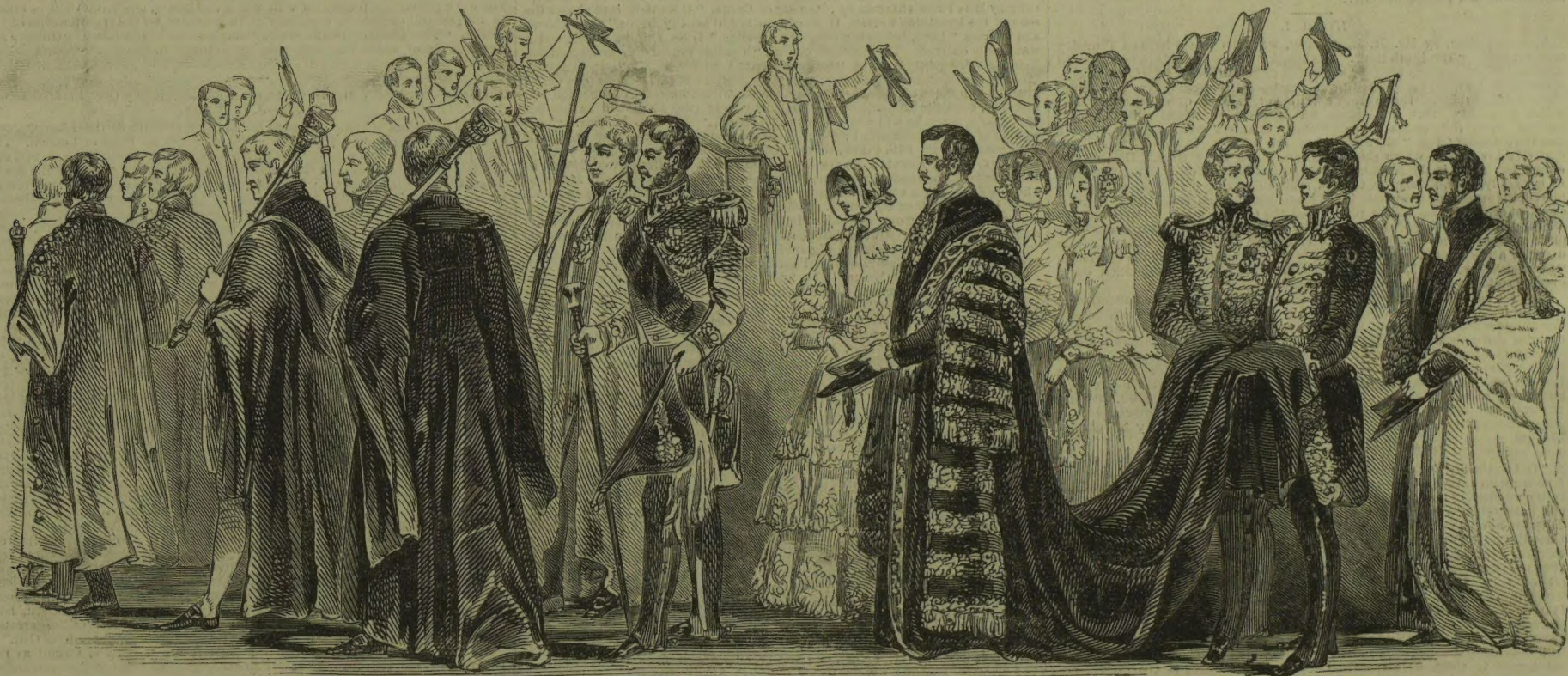
**THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR PRESENTING THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL** to Mr. Henry Day, Scholar of Trinity Hall, for his Poem on Sir Thomas More. Throughout the Ceremony in the Senate House, the body of the Hall was densely

filled; and, it may be imagined what the unfortunate tenants of that locality had to suffer for their loyalty, when a lane had to be formed to admit the passage of the Prince Chancellor and his suite. He was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause, in which the Undergraduates particularly distinguished themselves. The Duke did not make his appearance until after the Prince had taken his seat.

**THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE SENATE HOUSE.**

At about half-past ten, the National Anthem was heard outside, accompanied by tremendous cheering, announcing the approach of the Queen. Her Majesty was met at the door of the Senate House by the Prince-Chancellor, and conducted to her chair of state on the platform. This occurred during the recitation of the Latin poem. A basket of roses was placed before her Majesty's footstool and

(Continued on Page 44.)



THE ROYAL PROCESSION IN THE SENATE-HOUSE.



## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

It has already been remarked that Mdlle. Lind's pre-eminence arises from the extraordinary combination of natural and acquired gifts which she presents. It is not the isolation of one peculiar talent, but the union of all, which render her the wonderful artist she is. To the most delicious natural organ, she combines the most admirable "production of voice," as it is technically termed, of any living artist. While in the facility and brilliancy of her vocalisation she is unrivalled, her execution of slow and *cantabile* passages has a beauty peculiarly its own, and reaches every heart. To this marvellous superiority in vocal power, she adds a dramatic genius which places her on a rank with the greatest actors of this or any other epoch; and her gifts for tragedy and comedy are so equally balanced, that none can decide in which her powers shine forth most transcendent. Herein lies the surpassing charm of her performances. She never disappoints the listener, and maintains the illusion unbroken from beginning to end.

The only manner of obtaining an adequate idea of her gifts would be by attending the theatre when, as in the past week, she performed, one after another, of her parts, as, for example, "Robert le Diable," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "La Sonnambula," "Norma," all characters essentially different, and, in each of which, those who have heard and seen her, will find it but scanty praise to say that she is pre-eminent. Of the particulars of her performance it is scarcely necessary to speak, they have been already so often commented on. The constant presence of her Majesty, who has scarcely, we believe, missed a single appearance of the Nightingale when in town, would alone prove that these performances do not lose in interest upon repetition.

"La Figlia del Reggimento" was performed again on Thursday night, and the same ovations were unanimously accorded to Mdlle. Lind, as on every representation of this sparkling opera, which improves each night it is performed. The applause after the celebrated scene of the singing lesson was most vehement and long continued. Mdlle. Lind re-appeared, and gracefully bowed her thanks; Gardoni was in excellent voice; and F. Lablache played and sung with his usual comic spirit. The new ballet *divertissement*, "Les Elémens," concluded the entertainments. "La déesse de la Danse," Taglioni, will appear in a few days.

## THE NEW OPERA OF VERDI.

From all parts of the Continent the great *Impresarii* are arriving in town to witness the performance of "I Masnadieri." MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, the new lessees of the Grand Opera of Paris, arrive to-night: M. Vatel, of the Italiens, is expected to-morrow. This opera written expressly for the great talents now at her Majesty's Theatre, and developing the peculiar features of each, is founded on the far-famed drama of Schiller, which creates a revolution amongst the critics of his time. In the opera is reflected powerfully the lights and shades of that great work, which, from its melodramatic tinge, is so well suited to the lyrical drama, and particularly to the peculiar style and genius of Verdi, now engaged from morning till night in preparing its first performance, on Thursday next. To imagine how attractive this opera may prove, it is only necessary to peruse the following cast, which will baffle every company in Europe to reproduce with equal splendour:—Carlo Moor, Gardoni; Francesco, Coletti; Massimiliano, Lablache; Priest, Bouché; Damile, Corelli; Amalia, Jenny Lind.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, and, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the new Theatre has been well filled, the attendance of rank, and fashion being as brilliant as ever. Grisi's injured Queen has been the talk and admiration of the town; such has been the display of her vocal and histrionic genius. Mario was in splendid voice on both evenings, and his "Vivitu" most fervently encored, as was, of course, the romance of *Smeaton*. "Deh! non voler," so divinely sung by Albini. Corbani's *Lady Jane Seymour*, Tamburini's *Henry the Eighth*, and Tagliafico's *Rocheford*, present strong features of interest in the completion of the cast.

Coralli's interesting ballet of "La Peri" was produced on Tuesday night, with Mdlle. Plunkett, Mdlle. Baderna, Mdlle. Bertin, &c. Mdlle. Plunkett's flying leap created the usual sensation.

On Thursday night, for the benefit of Mdlle. Albini, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was given, and the scena, "In questo semiplice," from Donizetti's one-act opera of "Betty," Mdlle. Albini has appeared in seven characters, every one of which has been a great triumph for her—namely, *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" *Isabella*, in "Italiana in Algeri;" *Maffio Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia;" *Armando de Gondi*, in Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan;" *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" *Carlos Quinto*, in Verdi's "Ernani;" and *Smeaton*, in "Anna Bolena." She was received with the greatest enthusiasm in the *Orsini*, and had a double *encore*, as usual, in the drinking song. She was also called upon to repeat the *Betty* scena, in which the heroine boasts of the joys of liberty, whilst she is all the time attached to a peasant. The *naïveté* of her acting, and the exquisite charm of Albini's Tyrolean variations, created quite a *furor*. She was called for, to receive two ovations, after the scena. Grisi's *Lucrezia*, Mario's *Gennaro*, and Tamburini's *Duke*, were as fine as ever; they were all in excellent voice. Marini secured an *encore* for the chorus, "Passiam la notte," in the Prologue.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

Mademoiselle Rachel's engagement is drawing near to its termination. She performed, on Wednesday evening, the part of *Agrippine* in Racine's "Britannicus;" and was announced to appear as *Jeanne d'Arc* last evening. On the former night the house was well filled, despite the heat, which raised the thermometer during the day higher than it has been known for a long time in England. Mademoiselle Rachel is announced also to play *Célestine* in Molière's comedy of "Le Misanthrope" on Wednesday next, it being her first appearance in that character. There is no doubt of the latter performance being very well attended; and Mr. Mitchell is deserving of a bumper, were it only for having provided during the early months of the year one of the most elegant and interesting amusements that London can offer.

## LYCEUM.

A one act piece, by Mr. H. R. Addison, was brought out here on Thursday evening, called "The Ninth Hour." Although stated in the bills to be "new and original," it savours very strongly of French origin, both in its incidents and its construction; which, but for a little carelessness at the end, appeared to be unmistakably foreign. However, we will not raise a question about this; suffice it to say that the drama was entirely successful: the interest turning upon the escape of a French Countess from a prison, during the Revolution, at the "ninth hour" of the watch. In an old guard she discovers her father, whom she had formerly run away from. He aids her escape, but is shot in the adventure, and dies as the gun from a ship assures him of her safety. Mr. Emery, as the old soldier *Baguette*, performed admirably; indeed, the success of the piece is to be attributed in no small measure to his excellent acting. Miss Villars represented the *Countess*; and we were sorry to see her looking so ill. Miss E. Daly had a little part of a servant, which she made much of by her intelligence and care; and Mr. Oxberry was sufficiently unmy as a recruit, but he wanted more to do. The applause at the conclusion was unanimous, and Mr. Emery announced the piece for repetition every evening amidst renewed tokens of approbation.

After the new piece came a *divertissement*, in which the Spanish Dancers were the chief features. Signora Dolores Serral is a very pretty and graceful person. Her attitudes are exceedingly characteristic, and there is a joyous appearance of abandon and animal spirits in her dancing which is very attractive. Signor Mariano Campubelli would do well to dress in a more manly style. *Au reste* he is active and energetic enough. Mr. Flexmore and Mademoiselle Louise Blanche were encased in a tarantella. Miss Massall danced a clever medley *pas*, and Miss Rose a Highland fling. The horse was tolerably well filled. Several novelties are in preparation, including a new ballet; a new two-act piece by Messrs. Angus Reach and Hamilton; and a new three-act drama by Mr. Shirley Brooks.

## ADELPHI.

"Ont on the Sly" is the name of a very comical piece by Mr. Selby, now performing with as much laughter from as good audiences as can be expected this sultry weather, at the Adelphi. We have often been surprised that Gravesend and Rosherville have not been more frequently taken as the subjects for a farce. They are now so well known, and such comical incidents are constantly taking place there, that a dramatist would only have to make a short stay in this locality to pick up "situations" for a dozen good vaudevilles. The name of the present interlude allows you at once to form a notion of the plot. A lot of persons determine, privately and individually, to go to Rosherville "on the sly;" and, of course, with due dramatic misfortune, they all meet there. This has been done many times before, in various ways, by the characters in our farces; but what has not been done is an excellent quadrille, danced by the parties whilst they are all in a desperate rage with one another. This convulsed the house with laughter; and Mr. Selby's eccentricities, as a made-up City Gent, were not the least amusing features of the piece. One scarcely knows whether to admire him most as an author, an actor, or an indefatigable dancer. The various *dramatis personæ* will, we prophesy, be "out on the sly" for some time to come. It requires no ordinary attractions to draw anybody to the theatres during this Syrian-raging weather; but Mr. Webster contrives to secure very fair attendances—and this with the penny and halfpenny

steamers taking one hundred pounds a day from the pleasure-seekers, who swarm upon them. "Title Deeds," with the clever acting of Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar, goes admirably; and "Flying Colours" concludes the evening pleasantly enough.

## HAYMARKET.

Mr. Frederick Webster, the stage-director of this theatre, contrived to make out as attractive a bill as we remember to have seen, for his benefit, on Tuesday evening; and, in consequence, the house was crammed. Besides "The Provoked Husband" and "The Jacobite," the Adelphi company appeared in "Binks the Bagman," and there was an agreeable Concert added to these entertainments, in which three very little pupils of Mr. F. Chatterton played a trio on three harps in a manner which took the audience by storm. Two young brothers, named Holmes, created a similar sensation, by some excellent violin playing; and Mr. John Parry was encased in "The London Season." Mademoiselle Adèle, from Drury-Lane, danced a bolero with Mr. A. Webster; and, altogether, everything went off famously. We must not omit to mention some charming singing by Miss P. Horton, and some popular pieces of music well played by the band, under the direction of her husband.

On Wednesday next, the performances at this theatre will be for the benefit of that popular favourite, Mr. Buckstone, who will play *Scrub*, in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," for the first time. Mr. John Reeve, son of the celebrated comedian, will, also, make his first appearance in public, in one of his father's characters, whose *vis comica* he is said largely to inherit.

## VAUXHALL.

It may be readily believed that the Royal Property has been flourishing this past week; for it is just the weather to sit in the open air, drink sherry-cobblers, and listen to music. On Monday, the graceful Caroline commenced a fresh engagement; and the performances in the arena were also strengthened by the *débuts* of Madame Lejars and Mdlle. Pauline Cuzent, who, with the Loissets and the Bedouins, form a first-rate company.

Everybody who has been to Paris will recollect the elegant Cirque Olympique, the summer theatre of the Franciens, in the Champs Elysées. It is a vast circular tent, capable of accommodating many thousand persons, with a splendid orchestra of fifty musicians, erected over the passage by which the horses enter the ring. All the arrangements for the accommodation of the audience, and the display of the performances, are carried out in first-rate style. The costumes are superb and tasteful beyond all description; the general *mise en scène* unexceptionable; and the music is, in itself, a great treat. For all this, one and two francs will admit you; the entertainment lasts from eight until half-past ten: the first riders and equestrians in the world are engaged; and the Cirque is always crowded. Madame Lejars—not Lejarr, as she is called—and the Cuzents were the stars at Franciens, when we were living in Paris some eight or nine years ago. Since then, they have been located at St. Petersburg, high in the favour of the Emperor. We remember Madame Lejars' clever equestrian scene of the *Garde Noble*, and a daring act of horsemanship she used to perform on a spirited steed, without either saddle or bridle. The "grand *relai sur six chevaux*," of Paul Cuzent, dressed as a French postillon, was also very effective. There were others with whom time cannot yet have dealt otherwise than lightly. Where is the graceful Madame Bassin and Virginie Kenebel; the two dare-devil brothers Lalanne; and the imitable Auriol? The clever little boy, Le Petit Fortuné, has, if we mistake not, grown up into the M. Dumas, of Astley's. The managers of equestrian theatres would do well to keep their eye upon all these personages, if their services are still available.

Madame Lejars made her first appearance in a pleasing cachucha, very nicely danced, but wanting in effect. She will do well to substitute some more striking scene for it; and a little attention is required on the part of the band. The music and the performer were evidently *d'accord*, which is fatal to an act of horsemanship. Mdlle. Pauline Cuzent rides in the school of *haute équitation*, after the manner of Caroline. She is very bold and sure; a feat in which she gallops furiously against the boundary of the arena, and stops suddenly, was loudly cheered. On Wednesday evening, she nearly met with an accident, from the girls slipping round with her saddle; but, this being remedied, she rode off again with a good-humoured confidence that elicited a hearty round of applause. Country friends "down the line" may come up by the South-Western train, which reaches Vauxhall at 10 minutes to 9, and enjoy an agreeable evening; sleeping in the neighbourhood; and, if they choose, being home again to breakfast the next morning, wherever their home may be, between this and Gosport; or, we think a special train on some particular evening would be a great "hit."

## PRINCESS'.

The libretto of a popular light French opera—"Ne Touchez Pas à la Reine"—has been turned into an agreeable burlesque at this theatre, under the title of "Dying for a Kiss." Although written for a comic opera, the plot is quite interesting enough to stand by itself, although Mr. Loder has introduced some very agreeable melodies, sung with much effect and taste by Madame Vestris. In its *dénouement*, it reminds us much of "Les Diamans de la Couronne." The subject is very slight, but there is in all these French comic and courtly pieces an elegance and agreeable equivocation which keeps up the attention of the audience to the last. They lose much, it is true, by translation; and our actors lack the finish of the continental ones. But "Dying for a Kiss" was sufficiently applauded to take its place amongst the most successful pieces produced here of late; and the remarks above made do not certainly apply to Madame Vestris, whose acting was perfection.

## MUSIC.

SPÖHR'S "FALL OF BABYLON."—There have been two performances of this oratorio, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by the gifted composer, who was expressly invited to this country for that purpose. The "Fall of Babylon," the poem by Professor Taylor, was first performed at the Norwich Musical Festival, in 1842. It was repeated the following year, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at a Concert given to Spöhr by the musical profession, and then the Exeter Hall amateurs paid him the compliment of engaging him to direct his work, presenting him with a piece of plate on the occasion. We think, after divers hearings, that the "Fall of Babylon" is the weakest of Spöhr's oratorios, in which class of composition, by the way, he appears to us to have only reproduced the matter of his well-known operas. Spöhr's career as a band-master has rendered his style essentially theatrical. His fame was acquired as a concerto player on the clarinet, and as a violinist. So far, then, as the portions of the "Fall of Babylon" are descriptive of the destruction of the voluptuous court and city, by Persian soldiers, is Spöhr eminently successful, being in accordance with his early habits and thoughts; but when he approaches the Handelian subjects, such as the prayers, supplications, and thanksgivings of the Hebrews—when he essays to describe the awful handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's Feast—then are his inspirations weak and common-place. To Spöhr may be ascribed astonishing learning. His instrumentation is most elaborate, but his chromatic combinations become monotonous and heavy after a short time. He has imitated Mendelssohn, in linking together the movements by brief symphonic bits of modulation. In the forms of fugue writing Spöhr is not a proficient—his style is too disjointed. The most striking airs are "No longer shall Judea's children wander," a Tyrolean theme, with oboe accompaniment, sweetly sung by Miss Birch, and encased in the song, "Dear child of bondage," sung by Miss Poole charmingly; the air of Cyrus, "O what is man;" and the song of the Israelitish woman, O Zion, how bright are thy hopes." The chorus and quartet, "Lord, before thy footsteps kneeling," is an elegant round, which was loudly encored. The Gluckish chorus, "The lion roused," is characteristic. There is also a pretty quartet, "Strike the harp," in the second part. We were gratified to witness the cordial reception given to Spöhr. He is one of the greatest composers of the age—one who has contributed largely to the stage and chamber, exquisite productions.—On Friday next (the 23rd) will be his last appearance, when he will conduct his masterpiece, "The Last Judgment;" the cantata of "The Christian's Prayer;" and will produce, for the first time, Milton's version of the 44th Psalm, set to music by himself.

MDLLE. EMMA UCCELLI'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—At the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street, on Monday, this concert was given, and was fashionably attended. The *bénéficiaire* is a vocalist of taste, but with little power. She sang compositions by her mother agreeably. Mdlle. Ucelli was powerfully aided in the scheme by Mdlle. Albini, who shines in a concert room as brilliantly as on the stage, Signor Marras, Gardoni, Brizzi, and Tamburini. The solo instrumentalists were Madame Duken (piano), Signor Emiliani (violin), and Signor Piatti (violinello). The accompanists were Piatti, Jules de Glines and Desanges.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The fourth and last concert of the season was given on Saturday morning. It was more numerously attended than on any former occasion; indeed, in this respect, as well as in the progress of the pupils, the Academy had every occasion to be satisfied. There was a Sinfonia in E Flat, by Mr. Baly, a student, who had evidently taken Haydn as his model, and adhered to him pretty closely. It was, however, a praiseworthy effort, although it can make no claim to originality. The Harp Concerto, by Mr. Thomas, seemed to provoke a strong difference of opinion. He played it well, and is an honour to his master, Mr. Balser Chatterton. The vocalists were the Misses Ramsford, Cole, Salmon, Solomon, D'Ernst, the sisters Holroyd, Mr. Weeks, Mr. St. Alban, and Mr. Pollard. Miss Austen and Mr. J. Whitehead Smith played pianoforte pieces. There was an elegant Polacca and Chorus from one of the Earl of Westmorland's operas in the scheme. Mr. Lucas ably conducted, M. Sauton being first violin.

ITALIAN GRATUITOUS SCHOOL.—At the Annual Concert given in aid of this excellent Institution, at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Signor Alari and M. Jules de Glines, Mdlle. Albini was encased in the ballad from "Maria di Rohan," "Per non istare;" Grisi, in Mercadante's "Ah! rammemto;" John Parry, in "Lalla Rookh," where he gave the "London Season;" and Salvi, Rovere, and Marini, in the Pappataci trio, from the "Italiana in Algeri." In addition to these artists, Madame Ronconi, Mdlle. Steffanoni, Mdlle. Corbani, Signori Lavia, Mario, Ronconi, Tamburini, and Tagliafico, from the Royal Italian Opera, gave their aid, in addition to Madame Tagliafico, Miss S. Novello, Signori Marras, Galli, and Brizzi; Piatti, the violinellist; Regondi, the concertist; Godefrid, harpist; and Benedict, pianist.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—The annual public rehearsal, on Monday morning, and performance on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, of Handel's "Messiah," have produced a considerable sum to the funds of this admirable Society. The artists, on these occasions, give their aid gratuitously. The principal vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss S. Novello, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Manvers, Locke, Machin, and A. Novello. Sir H. R. Bishop conducted, and Mr. T. Cooke led the band.

M. ROUSSELOT.—The Concert at the Beethoven Rooms, given by this accomplished violinellist and composer, on Monday night, was fashionably attended. His Septuor in E Flat Major, for piano (Mr. Lindsay Sloper), violin (Sauton),

violinello (the composer), contra-basso (Casolani), oboe (Barret), bassoon (Baumann), and horn (Jarrett), was admirably executed, and was much applauded. The critic of the *Chronicle* thus describes the Septuor:—"It opens with a charming subject in a movement allegro moderato, which is most ingeniously treated. The Scherzo in C Minor was full of brilliant passages; the Andante in A Flat Major was exquisitely scored, and the finale replete with grand and imposing ideas, distributed amongst the instruments with infinite tact. Florid passages for the pianoforte contrasted with vigorous phrases from the basses, whilst the wind instruments came in ever and anon with delicious bits of cantabile."

MISS MESSENT.—Under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, this vocalist, who it will be recollected made her *début* last season at Drury Lane Theatre, on Tuesday evening had a benefit at the St. James's Theatre, appearing in the character of *Lucia* in the English version. In the early scenes she was very successful, but her stamina failed to carry her through the opera. She was very ably supported by Weiss's *Henry* and Donald King's *Edgar*, who, following the example of Salvi and Ronconi, at the Royal Italian Opera, restored the duo of defiance in the last act.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members took place on Monday last. Every amateur will rejoice to learn that the balance, after paying a bonus to the band, will add considerably to the funded capital of the Society. The election of the seven Directors for the Season 1848 took place, when Messrs. Anderson, Sterndale Bennett, Costa, B. Chatterton, Griesbach, Lucas, and Macmurdo, were elected; but, Mr. Costa having declined the honour, on account of his onerous duties at the Royal Italian Opera, where he is engaged for six years, Mr. James Calkin was elected in his place. The nomination of Conductor, and all the concert arrangements, rest with the Directors; but the re-appointment of Costa, as Conductor, may be regarded as certain. Mr. Anderson remains the indefatigable Honorary Treasurer. The Society is deeply indebted to him for his exertions. Mr. George Budd, the Secretary of the Western Madrigal Society, will, for the Season 1848, combine the office of Librarian and Secretary to the Philharmonic, at a salary.

THE UPPER SINGING SCHOOLS.—The Fourth and Last Great Choral Meeting at Exeter Hall took place on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. John Hullah. The sacred part comprised pieces by Tallis, Reynolds, Palestrina, Lotti, Hullah, and Zingarelli; Palestrina's sacred Madrigal, "Why art thou cast down," being encored. There were four encores in the secular act; namely, Hullah's Part Song, "Song should breathe;" words by Barry Cornwall: Arne and Jackson's Glee, "Where the bee sucks;" Sterndale Bennett's Part Song, "Come live with me;" and Lord Mornington's Glee, "Here in cool grove." The meeting terminated with the National Anthem. The Hall was well attended.

## MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Thalberg, the son-in-law of Lablache, has arrived in London.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind will sing at the close of the season at concerts in Brighton, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and on the stage at Manchester. These are her only engagements in the provinces, as she is pledged to be in Berlin in September, and from thence will pay a visit to her native country. After singing at Stockholm she will next proceed to Vienna.

Berlioz has returned to Paris, after his triumphant trip to Germany and Russia. Madame Dorus Gras is expected to be re-engaged at the Académie Royale de Musique, as also Roger.

## LITERATURE.

THE BOOK OF SOUTH WALES, THE BRISTOL CHANNEL, MONMOUTHSHIRE, AND THE WYE. By CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFFE. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

The paucity of satisfactory Guide-books through a country so fraught, as "merrie England" is, with delightful scenes for the tourist, has long been matter of general regret. But for such information as these works would supply, thousands of pleasure-seekers annually leave our shores for lands that present little beyond the witchery of an exotic name to compensate for the passage. In such migrations, we leave coats of endless sublimity and grandeur for flat and objectless shores; *riant* landscapes for long and dreary wastes, which even Art has scarcely rendered endurable; in short, in such a transit, we exchange picturesque successions of hill and dale, wood and water, for weary travel through countries whose embellished cities resemble so many oases in a desert. To such sacrifices, thousands are led by the *ignes fatui* of fashion; and, an equal number thus gather ennui abroad for want of knowing how extensively they may enjoy at home

Iocosis locos, et amena vireta  
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas,

of the old Latin poet's Elysium, which his commentators have fixed almost every where save in England, the most likely place to find it.

The work before us proves a case in point. Every one has some idea of the picturesque character of the scenery of South Wales, Monmouthshire, and the Wye; yet, who could imagine that there exists but a single small local *Guide-book* of the first named country; and, relating to the latter district, the information is either out of date, or otherwise unsatisfactory. Certain picture-books may have attempted to supply this deficiency; but their letter-press being merely subsidiary to the illustrations, they are better fitted for the drawing-room table than for the tourist's use.

Here, then, is the case made out for the necessity of the present work; and the mode in which it has been produced assures the reader of a book far more copious than any of the class we have just adverted to. It is not a merely skimming glance at the country, "written to order;" but the result of twenty years' observation, in sojourns on the coast, excursions inland, and roaming through unfrequented mountain districts. Thus far the author's experiences. His fair anticipation is that "the extension of the Railway System to South Wales, together with improvements in Steam Navigation, will open this highly-interesting portion of our island to many thousands who have hitherto never thought of visiting it, or who have been deterred by the time at present required for a tour, and the expense." These advantages are progressing: meanwhile, to those who leave home every year in search of health or recreation—to the admirer of fine scenery—of a highly-romantic coast—to the explorer of antiquities and national peculiarities—and to the sportsman—the country described in this volume presents almost illimitable attractions.

The plan of the work is novel: with the description of the interior is combined an account of the sea which borders it—of the peculiarities of the Bristol Channel; and this is done not only introductorily, but in a set of Steam Packet Voyages. Each county is described in the form of an Itinerary; the fullest attention being paid to unfrequented districts. At present, the great means of access is the Bristol Channel; but, ere long, the most interesting places will be attainable by railway.

We can scarcely convey to our readers an idea of the variety and soundness of the information, antiquarian, topographical, and generally descriptive, which the 300 closely-packed pages of "The Book of South Wales" contains. It is written throughout in a lively, intelligent style, and with an *esprit* which shows the author to have luxuriated in the subject.

From his youth upwards to the present day.

Thus, the reader may be assured that the work combines the essentials of a Guide-book, with the Itinerary of a man of literary taste and accomplished feeling—a lover of nature, and one who rightly estimates the genius of the people. The work is liberally illustrated with maps and plans, and has a copious index. In its general execution, especially in its provision for the requirements of the tourist, "The Book of South Wales" reminds us of the Scottish Guides, the completeness of which has long been an example to the guide-writers of our island.

A HAND-BOOK FOR VISITORS TO OXFORD. Illustrated by One Hundred Woodcuts. J. H. Parker.

The city of Oxford is one of the most ancient Corporations in the kingdom, and its citizens have always enjoyed the same privileges as those of London. The Mayor of Oxford claimed to act as Royal butler at the last Coronation banquet, and to retain the gold cup used on that occasion. The city was fortified in the Saxon times, if not by the Romans; and there are existing remains of its Norman walls. We agree with the author of this illustrated "Hand-book," that the eastern entrance to Oxford, over Magdalen-bridge, is justly celebrated for its extreme beauty; and the northern entrance, down the avenue of trees in St. Giles's, is almost equally so, and bears more resemblance to the Boulevards of Paris and some other cities, than to anything to which we are accustomed in England. It may, indeed, be said with perfect truth, that Oxford as a whole, is one of the most remarkable, and most picturesque, cities, in Europe. To intelligent foreigners, the very large proportion of the ground covered by the University, its public buildings, its colleges, and their gardens, by which so great variety of effect is produced, must be very striking. The acute Dr. Waagen was sensible of this impression, when, on looking out of his bed-room window at the Angel Inn, on the morning after his arrival, he declared "the High Street of Oxford has not its equal in the whole world."

Again, not only in magnificence, but in number, has Oxford the advantage over Continental university towns; for, while they consist each of a single college, in Oxford there are nineteen colleges and five halls, containing dwelling-rooms for the students, with a distinct refectory or dining-hall, library, and chapel to each college or hall. "The Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries, the Schools, and the Clarendon Building for Lecture Rooms, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, and the University Printing-House, afford such an assemblage of Academic buildings as is not to be found elsewhere;" and, we assent to this with the ichnography of Cambridge, and the picturesque luxuriance of its Arcadian groves, fresh in our mind's eye.

Often, too, in entering Oxford have we acknowledged the impressive interest of "its mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires, rising in the bosom of a valley, from groves, which hide all buildings but such as are consecrated to some wise and holy purpose"—with "streets, almost avenues of edifices, which elsewhere would pass for palaces, but all of them dedicated to God." And, in passing from the Mammoth roar of London to the refreshing and holy quiet of Oxford, how fully do we understand "the contrast between a city in which wealth is created for man, and one in which it has been lavished, and still is expended, for God."

To conclude, strangers do not so much go to see the City of Oxford as the University; and, to satisfy the visitor on every leading point of the constitution of the latter, as well as to illustrate the architectural glory of its buildings, is the object of this truly handsome volume. The descriptive details are admirably given throughout; and the engravings, one and all, are characterised by equal attention to accuracy of period and picturesque effect. Altogether, the work is produced in Mr. Parker's best style; and the lovers of archaeology owe him much for his able illustration of their favourite study.



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. G."—We never heard of the work. You must mean "The Philidorian," a Magazine brought out in Monthly Numbers, some years ago. Mr. Bryan's pamphlet on the Great Match between England and France is obtainable for a Shilling; and the games of that important contest you will find, complete, in Vol. 5 of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"B. J. A."—The solution is—1. B to Q B sq; 2. K moves; 3. R to Q 2nd; 4. R to Q 4th—double ch. and mate.

"C. F. S."—It shall be examined.

"Brixtonian."—He can.

"D. G."—The price of Mr. Staunton's "Handbook" is 5s.: any additional charge is an imposition.

"T. Marazion."—It contains many beautiful specimens by the same accomplished master.

Solutions by "Soprassita," "T. Marazion," "Willy," "Q. P.," "W. K.," "Phil," "S. S.," "Eric," "T. P.," "Summer," and "Old Joe," are correct. Communications not replied to this week, will be answered in our next.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 181.

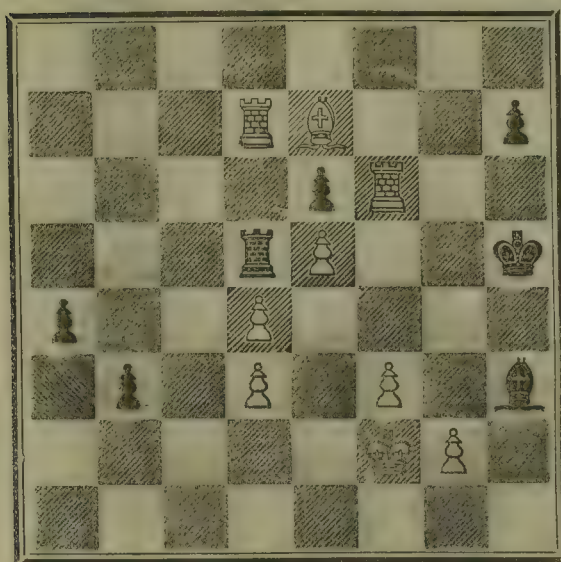
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes R (best)	4. K to his 4th	P takes P
2. P takes Kt (ch)	K to B 5th	5. Q to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 6th
3. Q to her R 3rd	P to Q B 4th	6. Q to her 4th, mate.	

## PROBLEM, No. 182.

By an Amateur of Negapatam, Madras.

White playing first can mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

## HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

No. 182.—By HEER KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 7th	K at Q Kt 2nd	B at K B 2nd	Ps at Q 4th and Q
Q at Q B sq		Kt 2nd	
R at K B 3rd			

White, playing first, gives mate in two moves.

No. 183.—By J. N.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2nd	K at Q B 5th	Ps at Q 4th, Q B	
R at Q R sq	R at Q 4th	3rd, and Q R 4th	
B at K B 7th	P at Q 2nd		

White to play first, and mate in three moves.

No. 184.—By AN AMATEUR.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 4th	K at Q R 4th	B at Q B 7th	2nd and 3rd,
B at Q 3rd	Pawns at Q Kt	P at Q Kt 3rd	and Q R 2nd

White to play and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

## PLAYED AT NEW YORK, BETWEEN MR. STANLEY AND AN AMATEUR.

WHITE. (Amateur.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Amateur.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. Q B P two	Kt to Q 6th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K Kt 5th (ch)
3. Q P two	P takes P	17. K B P one	Q to K B 3rd (b)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to Q 5th
5. K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K 3rd	19. R to K B sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	20. Q takes B	Q to K 7th (ch)
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	21. K to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
8. Q to R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	22. K to Kt 3rd	Q Kt P two (ch)
9. J takes B	Q P one	23. K to Q R 4th	Q R to Kt sq (ch)
10. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	Q P one	24. K takes P	Kt to B 3rd (ch)
11. P takes P (a)	R to K sq (ch)	25. K takes Kt	Q to her sq (ch)
12. K to Q sq	Kt to K 4th	26. P takes Kt	Q to Kt 3rd
13. Q takes Q P	Q B P two	27. K to R 4th	
14. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq		

(a) If this Pawn is taken with the Q, the second player exchanges Qs, and then, by playing Kt to Q Kt 5th, he has the better game.

(b) Mr. Stanley has adroitly managed to wrest the attack from his opponent, and conducts it with remarkable cleverness.

(c) B to K B 4th might also have been played advantageously.

## MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON, UNITED STATES.

(With Notes, from Stanley's "New York Magazine.")

The hardly-contested Match between the Chess Clubs of Lexington and Louisville has at length terminated in a drawn battle. Having been commenced by correspondence, and by that means carried on to an advanced state, the interests of either Club were at length committed to the experienced hands of a selected champion. In this honourable capacity, Mr. E. A. Dudley officiated on the part of Lexington, while Dr. B. Raphael was appointed to act on behalf of Louisville. Between these gentlemen the encounter was resumed on the 41st move of each Game, and fought out hand to hand across the Chess Board.

## FIRST, OR LEXINGTON GAME OF THE MATCH.

WHITE. (Lexington.)	BLACK. (Louisville.)	WHITE. (Lexington.)	BLACK. (Louisville.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	23. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes R
2. K B P two	K P one	24. K takes Kt	B to K 7th
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	25. R to K sq	Q R to B 2nd
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q to her Kt 3rd	26. R takes B	K B P one
5. B takes Kt	Q takes B	27. Kt to K B 3rd (d)	R takes P (ch)
6. Q P one	Q P two	28. K takes R	R takes P (ch)
7. K Kt to K 5th	Q to her B 2nd	29. K Kt to Q 2nd	R takes P
8. K P takes P	K P takes P	30. Q R P one	K to B 2nd
9. Q to K 2nd	K B to K 2nd	31. K to Q 3rd	K to K 3rd
10. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	32. K to K 4th	R to Kt 4th
11. Q P one	Castles (a)	33. K R P one	K R P two
12. Q B to K 3rd	Q R P one	34. K R P one (e)	K Kt P one
13. P takes P	B takes P	35. K Kt P one	Q Kt P one
14. Castles (on Q side)	Q B to K 3rd	36. K takes P	K to B 4th
15. B to Q 4th	K R to K sq	37. Q Kt to B 3rd	R to B 4th
16. Q to K B 2nd	K R to K B sq	38. K Kt to Q B 4th	K to Kt 5th
17. B takes Q	Q takes B	39. K Kt takes Kt P	R to Q 3rd
18. Q takes Q	R takes Q (b)	40. K Kt to Q 5th	K takes P
19. K Kt to Q 3rd	R to Q B 5th	41. Q Kt to K 4th (ch)	K takes R P
20. K R to K B sq	Q P one	42. Q Kt takes P	K to Kt 6th
21. Q Kt to his sq	K B to K Kt 5th	43. K B P one	P takes P
22. Q R to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 5th (c)	44. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 6th (f)

And the game was drawn by mutual consent.

(a) Wisely declining the acceptance of the proffered Pawn; as, in return, Lexington would suffer the loss of Queen's Pawn: that remaining on Q 5th, being isolated, would also become somewhat difficult to maintain.

(b) We feel diffidence in expressing an off-hand opinion on the merits of play, which must be presumed to have received such mature consideration as the game now before us; yet it does appear to us that Louisville would have done better to avoid this exchange of Queens.

(c) A great deal of smart skirmishing here goes forward without any very mischievous result to either party.

(d) We should have thought this place more advantageously posted at Queen's 3rd.

(e) It was the intention of the Lexington Club to have here played K Kt P two; but unfortunately the move was transcribed by their Secretary as "K R P two." Under these circumstances Louisville claimed that, as a penalty incurred by a false move, their opponents must move K R P.

(f) From the nature of the position, it has long been evident that, with good playing on either side, the "draw" was inevitable.

## THE SECOND, OR LOUISVILLE GAME.

BLACK. (Louisville.)	WHITE. (Lexington.)	BLACK. (Louisville.)	WHITE. (Lexington.)
1. K P two	K P two	23. K B P two	Kt to Kt 5th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd (a)	24. R to K 4th	Kt to K 6th (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th (b)	Kt takes P	25. K to K 2nd	P takes P
4. Q P one	K Kt to Q B 4th	26. Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two
5. Q to K 2nd	K B P one	27. R takes Q P	Kt to Q 4th
6. Q P one	Q P two	28. Q R to K Kt sq	Q B P two
7. K B to Q 3rd	Kt takes B	29. K R to K 4th	P takes K Kt P
8. Q B P takes Kt (c)	Q B to K Kt 5th	30. Q R takes P (ch)	R to Kt 3rd
9. Q P takes K P	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	31. R takes R (ch)	P takes R
		32. Kt to K 5th	R to K B 4th
10. B to Q 2nd	Q B takes Kt	33. Kt to Kt 4th	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
11. Q takes B	B takes B (ch)	34. K to K 3rd	K Kt P one
12. Q Kt takes B	Castles	35. Q to Q sq	K to Kt 2nd
13. K P takes P	R to K sq (ch)	36. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 7th (ch)
14. K to Q sq	R to K B sq	37. Q P one	Q Kt P one
15. K R to K sq	R takes P	38. K to K 2nd	R to Q 4th
16. Q to K 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	39. Q to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
17. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	40. K to B 3rd	Q R P two
18. Q R P one	Q R to K B sq	41. Q to K 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd
19. K R to K 2nd	R to K Kt 3rd	42. Kt to K 5th	Q to B 3rd (ch)
20. K Kt P one	K R to B 3rd	43. K to Kt 4th	Kt to R 5th
21. Kt to R 4th	Q P one	44. Q to Q B 8th	
22. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th		

(a) This defence, or rather counter attack, was unsuccessfully adopted by the Paris Club in their match, by correspondence, with Pesth, in Hungary.

(b) "Kt takes P" we understand to be the move more generally recommended.

(c) Louisville certainly does not appear to profit by the somewhat exceptionable defence offered by the Lexington Club.

(d) The Lexington players can now force a drawn game, unless their adversaries prefer losing it. We recommend our young readers to find the *modus operandi*.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Falstaff. Why 'tis my vocation, Hal: 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation.  
King Henry IV., Part I.

During the latter moiety of this week a very influential meeting, for the provinces, was held on the course at Aintree—the Circus Maximus of our great mart of commerce, Liverpool. Too many fragments of space and time, however, still remain, despite steam presses, railways, and express trains, to permit of our giving more than an outline of its principal results. For this reason—albeit "*fiat justitia ruat cælum*" might have stood us in stead of this admission—we take occasion to recur to the three days of the former week, which constituted the July Meeting at Newmarket, noticed in our last paper. This, indeed, we are bound to do, seeing that these columns profess, in all humility, to furnish "an abstract and brief chronicle" of the turf as at present existing, both in relation to its theory and practice.

Upon retiring from the Heath on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, the members of the Jockey Club met at their Rooms, to re-consider certain steps adopted towards Samuel Rogers, and John and William Day, jockeys, and, ultimately, to retrace them. Those unfortunate young men had, for a long time, been debarrued from labouring in their vocation: this, "with respect to the late Mr. Crockford's horse Ratan" (a mark of respect, *soit dit*, whereof the owner died); that "for having endeavoured to support a criminal charge by wilful falsehood;" and the other, for being "recommended to bruise Old England's leg, by striking it with a hard stone, or by tying a handkerchief round the leg, and striking the sinew with a stick."—The nature of the charges is copied from the Book Racing Calendar.

Upon such precedents as these had three respectable persons been sentenced to perpetual banishment, "from riding at Newmarket, or anywhere else within the control of the Stewards of the Jockey Club." Does not the reader's indignation boil over at injustice such as this? What can malice urge against the individual implicated in the Ratan affair more than that, having, through the implicit confidence placed in his integrity, the entire conduct of the animal, he did not encourage his winning the Derby, whereby a certain loss would result to himself? What is the wrong imputed to poor John Day, jun.? "A wilful falsehood to support a criminal charge," forsooth! nothing more, except, indeed, his acquaintance with the person who preferred the complaint against him, "a connexion," says the Jockey Club minute, "discreditable to all the parties concerned." And, we ask, what may be the head and front of William Day's offence? That the unsophisticated boy listened to a hint about "hammering Old England's shins!"

In good time, Lords and Gentlemen of the Jockey Club, have ye purged yourselves of the scandal of visiting with your disapproval ebullitions of youthful thoughtlessness such as these. A few mouthfuls too many, it may be, of fair water; a dash of poetry amongst the prose; a listening to a shin-kicking *in posse*. From privileges such as these, are British subjects to be restricted? Perish the base supposition! and it has perished; it is over, ended for ever and for aye. Now may we look confidently for the appearance of full many champions of a racing commonwealth, who by their practice will illustrate their participation in the principle for which these martyrs endured so cruel a persecution. Fear not in the future, oh favourites of Derby, Oaks, or St. Leger, the drought which used to wait upon the eyes of those great essays. Henceforth shall benevolent Lords bear ye, fearlessly, buckets brimful of the element. Speak out, even after the fashion of your fancy, and go forth to the issue satisfied as to the consequence, with every nerve at your disposal, free jockey, emancipated trainer; the Club has proclaimed your Magna Charta; its stewards, the Olympic triumvirate, have pronounced the maxim whilom laid down by the philosopher of Eastcheap—"Tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation."

A word about the Liverpool—"left racing" when we went to press, is all we can offer. The Mersey Stakes was a great moral—for those who read aright. As a race it was a "non sequitur": your Sir Oracle should speak in the obscure phrase—peculiar to his art. It is fortunate, however, for a race course, in such weather as this, to boast of shadows of any kind. At Aintree, too, they are within reach of the sea breeze—should there be any Zephyr to take compassion on the Nereides. We wish them pleasant tryst on the shores of the Mersey.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Very little doing this afternoon, and no particular change in the horses backed; we should mention, however, that Lightning and Lady Wildair were suspiciously out of favour for the Liverpool Cup; and that Cossack and Geraldine were declared not to start for it. Asch Asch was struck out for the Goodwood Cup; for which, we may add, the French nag holds his position on a frail tenure:—

6 to 1 agst Pic Nic	10 to 1 agst Plaudit	15 to 1 agst Camera Obscura
7 to 1 — The Conjuror	12 to 1 — Quadruped	20 to 1 — Lady Wildair
10 to 1 — Inheritress		20 to 1 — Queen Mary
7 to 1 agst Stultz	13 to 1 agst Millner	15 to 1 agst Miss Ellis
10 to 1 — The Questionable	15 to 1 — Vampyre	20 to 1 — Kimblesworth
	20 to 1 agst Lothario (t)	
	GOODWOOD CUP.	
2 to 1 agst The Hero	5 to 1 agst Eryx	10 to 1 agst Fitz Emilus
9 to 4 agst Cossack	13 to 2 agst Van Tromp (t)	10 to 1 agst Red Hart
2800 to 2000 on Cossack, Van Tromp, Red Hart, and Mr. Martin agst the Field.		
25 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t)	33 to 1 agst Senecia (t)	45 to 1 agst The Stinger (t)
30 to 1 — Surplice (t)	40 to 1 — Beverlao (t)	

## LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 30 added, for three-yr-olds, 6st 8lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 9st; mares, &c., allowed 3lb. One mile and a quarter. Ten subs.

Mr. Mostyn's Sagacity, 3 yrs .. .. (J. Evans) 1  
Mr. A. Johnston's Rowena, 6 yrs .. .. (Cartwright) 2  
A Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added, &c. T.Y.C. (17 Subs.)  
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque, 4 yrs, 7st .. .. (Tasker) 1  
Mr. J. Lillie's Spithead, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb .. .. (W. Abdale) 2

The Mersey Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added; for two-yr-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. (Twenty Subs.)  
Mr. B. Green's Assault .. .. (E. Edwards) 1  
Mr. Pedley's Tuscan .. .. (Templeman) 2

The Bickerstaffe Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. One mile.  
Lord Stanley's Bowstring (allowed 3lb) .. .. (walked over)

The Sefton Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb each. One mile and a half. 11 subs.  
Lord Exeter's Circassian Maid .. .. (W. Abdale) 1  
Mr. Merry's Maid of Motherwell .. .. (Holmes) 2

Plate of 60 sovs, for three-yr olds, &c. Heats. One mile and a half.  
Mr. Gray's Little Casino, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb .. .. (Cartwright) 1  
Mr. Mostyn's Alsatia, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb .. .. (J. Evans) 2

THURSDAY.  
The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for colts, 8st 6lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb. Once round and a distance. 5 subs.  
Colonel Anson's Lazarillo .. .. (Butler) 1  
Lord Stanley's Bowstring, 3lb .. .. (Holmes) 2

The Derby Handicap of Ten Sovereigns each, p.p., with 80 added. One mile. (Forty-five Subs.)  
Mr. Mostyn's Queen Mary, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb (carried 5st 11lb) (Kitchener) 1  
Mr. Worthington's Sharston, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb .. .. (Whitehouse) 2  
Mr. Morry's Pilgrim, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb .. .. (Robertson) 3

Match, One Hundred Sovereigns, h ft. T.Y.C.  
Lord Stanley's Abdol, 8st 2lb (carried 8st 4lb) .. .. (Butler) 1  
Lord Glasgow's Discontent, 7st 13lb (carried 8st 11lb) .. .. (Holmes) 2

Betting.—10 to 6 on Abdol. Won by a length. Time, 53 seconds.  
The Liverpool Cup of Three Hundred Sovereigns, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs. each; 15 ft, and 5 only, if declared. Two miles. (135 Subs, 104 of whom declared.)  
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress, aged, 8st 3lb .. .. (Templeman) 1  
Mr. Johnston's Rowena, 6 yrs, 7st 8lb .. .. (Cartwright) 2  
Sir W. M. Stanley's Pic Nic, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb; carried 7st 6lb .. .. (Nat) 3

Seventeen started.

## GREAT SCULLERS' CONTEST.

The great scullers' contest between Thomas Coombes, the brother of the champion of the Thames, and Frederick Lett, of Lambeth, for £50, took place on Wednesday afternoon. The distance chosen was from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Eyt. Betting was even. At ten minutes to four the men appeared at their stations, Lett having the choice, and going to the Middlesex side. On the signal being given, Lett jumped away with the lead, and held it until past the Star and Garter Hotel, rowing in the most finished style. In a few more strokes they were strictly level; and off Searle's, Coombes went right away from his opponent, as though the latter had been dead at anchor. Lett tried hard to overhaul him, but ineffectually. Coombes won with apparent ease, by half a dozen lengths or more.

## PUTNEY AND ROEHAMPTON REGATTA.

The annual regatta amongst the watermen at Putney, for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, took place on Wednesday, in three heats. The distance was from Putney-bridge, up round a boat off the Vice-Chancellor's, down to the College of Civil Engineers, and back to Putney-bridge. The race was won by Charles Cobb and Frederick Phelps (blue).

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—Sir Bellingham Graham has been elected Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in the room of the Marquis of Donegal.

GREAT SCULLERS' MATCH.—The long-pending contest between R. Tarrant (better known as Doubledee), of Lambeth, and Thomas Cook, of Hungerford, came off on Thursday, and was throughout a very capital race. The distance was from Putney to Chiswick Eyt, and the stakes £50, Cook being the favourite at 5 to 4. Doubledee won by upwards of three lengths.

CRICKET.—This match (Marylebone Club and Ground v. Cambridge Town and County Club) was finished on Tuesday at Lord's. The innings of Marylebone, including byes and wides, amounted to 130, or "132 on." Cambridge went in against this total, and were vanquished by 67 runs.

## POLICE.

## CONFESSION OF A MURDER.

At CLERKENWELL Office, on Wednesday, John Ramsay, a young man of respectable appearance, was brought from Bagnigge-wells station-house, in the custody of Inspector Penny and police constable 248 G, and placed at the bar before Mr. Arnold, charged, upon his own confession, with the wilful murder of Mr. Henry Williams.

The prisoner was described in the police-sheet as a cheesemonger, residing at No. 1, Matilda-place, Caledonian-road, Islington.

Mr. Henry Williams, the deceased, was formerly an attorney, whose principal practice was in the Customs and Excise, and he resided in Constitution-row, St. Pancras. About two years and a half ago he had to conduct a case professionally in the Customs, and at its conclusion he accompanied some friends to a tavern in the Sparrow's-gate, near Tower-hill, where they indulged freely, and the deceased left the place. He was afterwards found in the Minorities, insensible, and bleeding from an injury immediately over his eye, and at an early hour in the morning he was driven up to the door of his residence, in Constitution-row, and died shortly afterwards, in consequence of the injury he had received. A Coroner's Jury was called, and the subject being involved in mystery, the Jury came to no decided verdict, leaving the matter open for the production of further evidence and future investigation.

Ralph Rose, 248 G, now deposed that the prisoner came to the station-house, and said he had come there to deliver himself up for a murder which he had committed two years and a half ago. He said he had hit a man on the head with a stick. He was in his company with another man, named Strickland; and ever since he had committed the crime he had not been able to rest. He said the deceased's name was Williams.

Mr. Inspector Penny stated, that at seven o'clock in the morning he went into the cell where the prisoner was confined, and inquired whether he wished him to send for any refreshment, and should he send for his wife. The prisoner was sullen, and replied, "No; all the world will know it—they know it." He (the Inspector), under the impression that the prisoner might be deranged in his intellects, in the course of the night sent for the police-surgeon, when Mr. Sheehy, the surgeon, attended, and decided that he was of sound intellect; but advised that he should be closely watched, in order to prevent self-violence, which was observed all night.

The prisoner's wife said she had three children. She was formerly in the service of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as kitchen-maid. She saved some money, and married the prisoner, when they set up in the business of cheesemongers, in Chapel-street, Somers Town. Her husband became acquainted with the deceased, and through him they were brought to ruin and bankruptcy, and were obliged to give up their business about two years and a half ago; and ever since she had been the chief support of herself and family by taking in washing.

Mr. Arnold asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything to the charge; he could do as he thought proper; he was not bound to say anything.

The prisoner declined saying anything.

Mr. Arnold: Then I shall remand you for a week.

## DANGEROUS CROWDING OF STEAM VESSELS.

The Lord Mayor stated at the MANSION-HOUSE, on Tuesday, that he had received several communications upon the subject of the unparalleled overcrowding of the steam-vessels which plied to and fro on the Thames, a subject which was daily becoming more serious in consequence of the vast increase of what might be termed the river population. In one of the letters which had been addressed to him, it was stated that on Sunday last one of the Gravesend boats had on board upwards of 1400 people, and the writer, after animadverting upon the fact with very proper severity, said he held the Lord Mayor responsible for any accident which might one day arise from



## THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INSTALLATION ODE.

(Continued from Page 41.)

another before that of the Prince. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Harry Smith stood on the Queen's right hand, and the Duchess of Sutherland stood behind her Majesty. On the left of Prince Albert sat Prince Waldemar, wearing a Doctor's robe over his uniform; and a lady sat near him; these were the only persons seated at the commencement of the proceedings; but to-

wards the latter part the Duchess of Sutherland sat on the Queen's right, and the Lady-in-Waiting on the left of Prince Albert. There were, also, on the platform the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Bishops of London and Oxford, and Sir R. Peel, the latter in plain dress.

## THE INSTALLATION ODE.

Previous to the commencement of the Ode, a splendidly-bound copy of

the score was presented to Prince Albert by Professor Walmisley, and immediately afterwards two copies of the illuminated edition of the Ode (mentioned in our last Number), bound in white and gold, were presented, by the Vice-Chancellor, one to the Queen and one to Prince Albert.

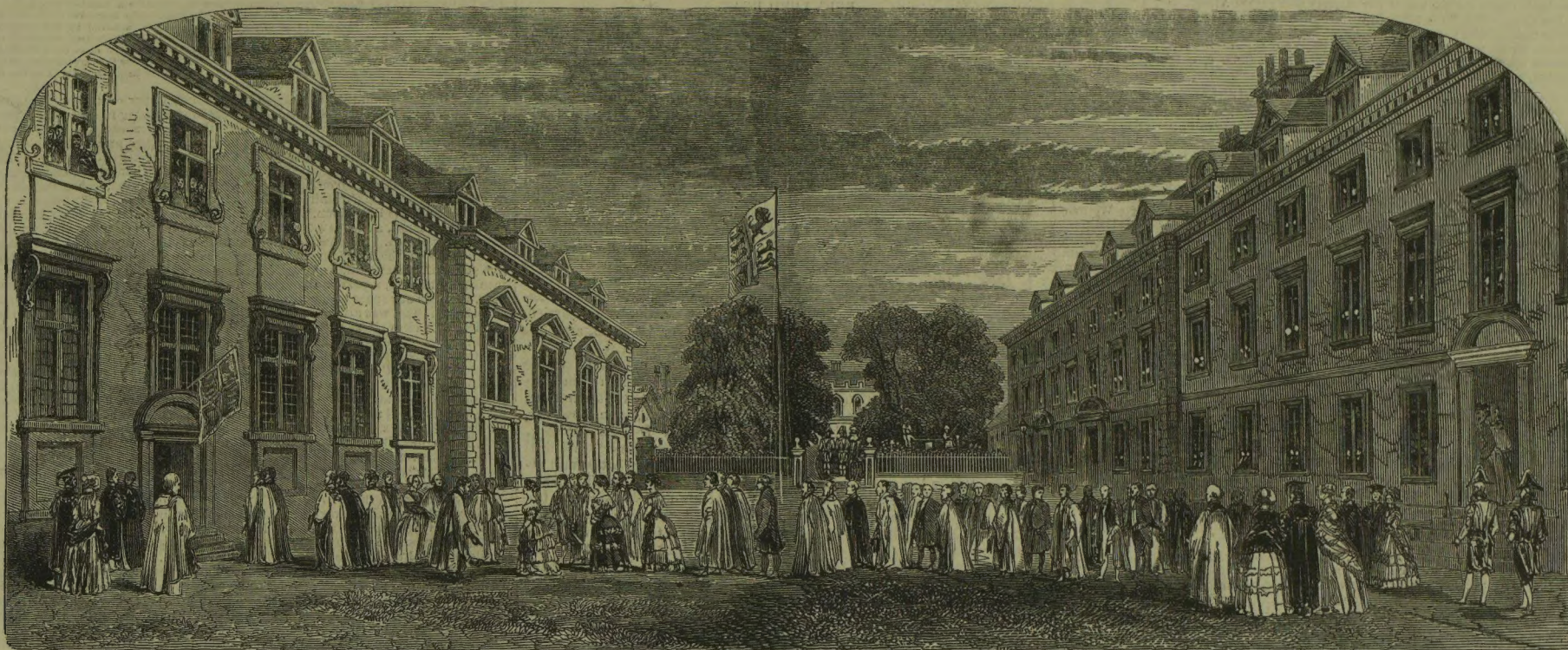
At the conclusion of the Ode an unanimous call was made for "God Save the Queen;" the solo parts were very well executed by Misses Birch and Dolby



THE BREAKFAST BENEATH THE CLOISTERS OF NEVILLE'S-COURT



THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING ACROSS THE LAWN OF CATHERINE HALL TO THE BANQUET.



THE HORTICULTURAL FETE AT DOWNING-COLLEGE.—THE ROYAL PAVILION.

and H. Phillips and Lockey; and the chorus was joined in by every one in the hall.

THE HORTICULTURAL FETE,  
AT DOWNING,

on Tuesday, was detailed in our Journal of last week; together with the Royal Pavilion.

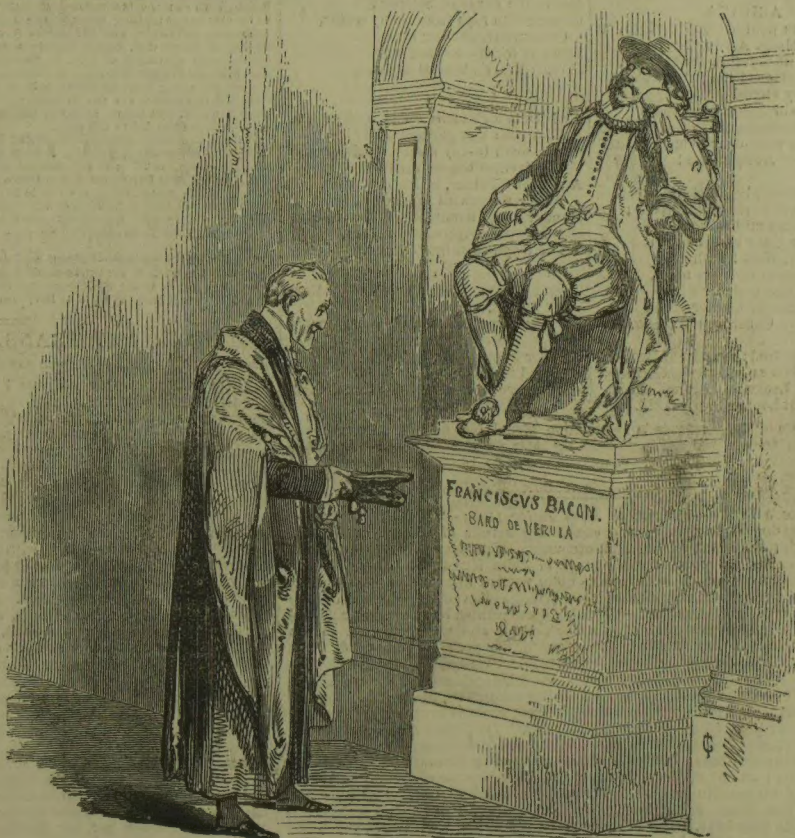
After the Fête, the Queen, and the Prince-Chancellor, and their suites, visited the Fitzwilliam Museum, and were attended through the building by Mr. C. R. Cockerill, R.A., the architect, who was highly complimented by her Majesty and the Duchess of Sutherland, on the beauty of the design.

The tents erected in the grounds of Downing College for the exhibition of the magnificent collection of fruit and flowers, together with the pavilions in the gardens of Trinity and St. John, were from the establishment of Mr. Benjamin Edgington, of Tooley-street.

THE BREAKFAST IN NEVILLE'S  
COURT,

Trinity College, was a very elegant scene. The pillars of the piazza were hung with the festoons of flowers and evergreens, and on the terrace was a crown, flanked by the letters "V. A." This device was formed altogether of choice flowers. The space in the middle of the quadrangle is a green sward, which, for the occasion, had been mown very closely; and here was a handsome pavilion.

Passing under the piazza at the west end of the court, through one of three iron gates, you entered into some beautiful grounds; and here, opposite the middle gate, the Queen's pavilion was erected, with the Royal Standard floating over the entrance. This pavilion was about 40 feet long; it was of red and white striped cloth, and the interior was lined with yellow and white striped muslin. A brilliantly-gilt console table, surmounted by a mirror with handsome



A SKETCH IN THE HALL OF THE MASTER OF TRINITY'S RESIDENCE DURING THE INSTALLATION.



TEMPORARY BRIDGE CONNECTING TRINITY AND ST. JOHN'S.



candelabra, was placed against one side of the tent. At the table were placed two State chairs for the use of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Cam, which flows through the grounds of the College, was crossed a little to the right of the spot where the Royal Pavilion was placed by a rustic Wooden Bridge, which we have engraved. On the other side of the river, and upon the terrace opposite the New Building of St. John's College, a large Pavilion was erected, with a flooring for dancing.

#### THE PROCESSION AT ST. CATHERINE'S.

The lawn in the centre of the quadrangle of Catherine Hall, presented a very gay appearance on Monday evening, as the company began to arrive to the banquet given by the Vice-Chancellor. The Royal standard was reared in the centre, around which were congregated numerous groups, in military or full dress costume; most of the guests wearing their scarlet gowns, as Doctors of Laws.

Sir Robert Peel was among the late arrivals, and directly he was recognised, was greeted with most vociferous cheers by the populace. As soon as he entered the Quadrangle, in company with the Bishop of Oxford, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar advanced towards him, and these two illustrious individuals exchanged civilities. Immediately after, the Royal carriages arrived, and Sir Robert dispatched a messenger for his scarlet gown, and robed himself in it as he chatted with one person or the other on the lawn.

The point represented in the Illustration is the Royal party passing from the Vice-Chancellor's private apartments to the Dining Hall, which is on the opposite side of the Quadrangle; her Majesty was conducted by the Vice-Chancellor, who walked backwards the whole distance; a crimson cloth being laid down from one door to the other.

#### SKETCH AT THE MASTER'S, TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Duke of Wellington, on his arrival at Trinity College, was immediately conducted into the Hall of the Master of Trinity's residence, when, after the exchange of a few civilities with some of the distinguished guests present, the Duke walked up to the Statue of Bacon at the farther end of the Hall, and stood before it for some minutes in deep contemplation. This Statue is a repetition of the well-known piece of sculpture in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's; it represents the great Philosopher in a contemplative attitude, easy, yet dignified, seated in his favourite elbow-chair; and has inscribed on its pedestal the first part of the elegant Latin Epitaph written by Sir Henry Wotton. The English translation of that portion of the Epitaph inscribed on the base of the Cambridge Statue is as follows:—

FRANCIS BACON,  
BARON OF VERULAM, VISCOUNT OF ST. ALBAN'S,  
OR, BY MORE CONSPICUOUS TITLES,  
OF SCIENCE THE LIGHT, OF ELOQUENCE THE LAW,  
SAT THUS.

We conclude with a few anecdotal traits:—

The Banquet in the Hall of Trinity College, on Tuesday, was a very magnificent scene, as well as an interesting tableau, from the intellectual character of the guests. "Casting the eye down one table," says the *Daily News* reporter, "the countenances of Sir R. Peel, the poets Rogers and M. Milnes, Sir H. Smith, and the Marquis of Northampton, could be selected, as characterising the mixed nature of the convivial association; at another, the astronomers, Le Verrier and Adams; the geologists, Buckland, Murchison, and Sedgwick; might be discovered: a third group consisted of Judges and Bishops; a fourth of military gentlemen; and so on throughout the whole area."

Throughout the Installation, Sir Harry Smith was an object of general attention, and he and the Duke of Wellington were loudly cheered whenever they appeared. On Tuesday the Duke was escorted to his residence in St. Catherine's by a body guard of gowmen and townsmen, whose attachment and respect to his Grace were exhibited in the most hearty vociferations.

#### ON THE MEETING OF PRINCE WALDEMAR AND SIR HARRY SMITH, AT CAMBRIDGE.

When first they met and side by side,  
Flamed forth their noble swords,  
'Twas where the Sutor rolled in pride,  
Beholding Pundit's borders.

A hundred guns pour'd shot and shell  
Around them thick as hail,  
And many a brave heart bade farewell  
To Life's dark-shadow'd vale.

But now, oh! different is the scene.  
Old Prussia's gallant son,  
Honoured by England and her Queen,  
Has cast his eyes upon

The warrior brave of Alwal,  
And leaps to his embrace,  
While Exultation's joy-drops fall  
And dew each manly face.

Loud burst the shouts through Granta's  
groves,  
'Tis Learning's jubilee;  
The scholar well the warrior loves  
Whose sword waves for the free.

That sword, perchance, for ever  
sheathed,  
Is hallow'd a shrine.  
The leaves of peace are round it wreath'd,  
And Mercy's palms entwine.—L.

Not the least interesting incident of Tuesday was the respectful attention paid by Sir Robert Peel to the venerable poet Rogers, who, being exhausted with the intense heat in the Senate House, was compelled to retire, shortly after the commencement of the Ode; this he did, leaning upon the arm of the right hon. Baronet, with whom, after taking a turn round the walks, he retired.

The following are the names of the victors, on Tuesday:—  
Henry Day, Trinity Hall, .. .. English Poem.  
James Camper Wright, King's, .. .. Latin Poem.  
Brook F. Westcott, Trinity, .. .. Greek Ode.  
David James Vaughan, Trinity, .. .. Latin Ode.  
David James Vaughan, Trinity, .. .. Greek and Latin Epigrams.  
George James Gill, .. .. The Foreign Prize (Greece Iambics).

His Royal Highness the Chancellor was then presented by one of the Equerries with a copy of the Installation Ode.

The following is the first official announcement of the Prince Chancellor:—

Trinity College Lodge, July 6, 1847.  
Notice is hereby given, that there will be a Congregation on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at eleven o'clock.

#### A TRIBUTARY ODE.—CAMBRIDGE, JULY, 1847.

Ye! who in Greece divine,  
By Hippocrene's font, or by the  
streams  
Of bright Illyssus, loved the wreath to  
twine  
Of glorious song, and made Man's soul  
the shrine  
Of Learning's worth, and Minstrel's  
hallow'd dreams,  
May we, ye Nine!  
Sing on a theme where spotless glory  
beams,  
E'en as a halo from th' Almighty's  
throne,  
Encircling with its rays  
The theme Minerva loves,  
In academic groves,  
In Royal palace or in desert lone,  
Fair Learning's praise.

Red Ansterlitz and Waterloo  
Mere Shibboleth may soon become;  
While Learning, to her mission true,  
Shall triumph to the day of doom,  
Crowning the Muse.

CHORUS.  
Then twine we, twine we the deathless  
wreath  
For the brow of fair Science, and ben-  
ezons breathe  
On the sons of true worth,  
Where'er they go forth,  
From Monarchy's palace, or hut of the  
heath.

STROPHE.  
Recently, 'neath Oxford's dome,  
From many a distant home,  
The worthiest Alliance  
Met in the cause of Science;  
Coming like rays from many a star,  
Concentrating their light  
Into one focus—waging war  
With Error's baleful night.

ANTISTROPHE.  
Ay! 'twas a glorious scene, and good!  
Most good and glorious still  
Shines forth to-day a scene which could  
The darkest bosom thrill.  
A youthful Prince, in learning sear,  
Whose virtues all must own,  
Honour'd and honouring, comes to bear  
Old Granta's sceptre, and reverend,  
The trophies of her Throne.

CHORUS.  
Then twine we, twine we the bloodless  
leaf,  
For the brow of the scholar, man's  
worthiest chief;  
For knowledge is pow'r,  
And forthcoming the hour  
Which crowns with the laurel fair  
Ceres' sheaf.—L.

Brave Columbus ploughed the ocean,  
Gave a world to thankless Spain;  
But the needle's faithful motion  
Caused the glory and the gain.  
Greater glory, Watt! is thine,  
Making men as brothers meet,  
'Till swift Indus and fair Rhine  
In confuence each other greet,  
Cheering the crews.

Whose genius trod the paths of Heaven?  
Who traced the mysteries of the mind?  
Newton and Locke to light have given  
Glories that honour humankind.

The likeness of Messrs. Peters's Installation Medal has been pronounced excellent: it is from a miniature painted by Ross for her Majesty; the Prince wearing the Chancellor's robes. The reverse bears the interior view of the Senate-House.

JOHN KNOX'S BIBLE.—The *Irvine News Letter* says:—"We had lately the great satisfaction of inspecting and examining a relic of ancient times, that merits a high place in the esteem of Scotchmen. This was the Bible of John Knox. In writing, it contains a signature of John Knox, the ink and handwriting of which correspond with copious notes written in a cipher on the margin, in which hand the Psalms are divided into morning and evening portions. The following affidavit is also inscribed:—"This book was printed by a gentleman named Richard Cameron, in the year of our Lord 1560, and was presented to the famous John Knox, our Scottish Reformer, in the year of our Lord, 1560, for his family Bible, which he kept till his death, which happened at Edinburgh, in the year of our Lord, 1592, being twelve years in his possession. It next fell into the hands of his successor, Mr. Carson, where it continued till his death, and passed into the hands of his widow, whose name was Page, where it continued till the present year, of our Lord 1688. (Signed) T. G. P. A. C." The Bible was transferred from the name of Page to the name of Houston, on account of marriage, and continued in the hands of the Houstons till it was next transferred by Margaret Houston to the name of Elder; and at his decease, upon the 20th February, 1807, it came into the hands of his son, Hugh Elder, now residing in Edinburgh. This Bible was purchased from Hugh Elder by Mr. William Glenny, Edinburgh; and at his decease, in the year 1844, was sold by Mrs. Glenny to the Hon. Roger Rollo, and is now in the possession of his son, John B. Rollo, Esq."

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ERIC, LORD REAY.

His Lordship, who died at his seat, Goldings, Herts, after a short illness, aged seventy-four, on the 8th instant, was eldest son of the Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, M.P., Master of the Mint of Scotland, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Eric Sutherland, only son of the attained Lord Duffus; and inherited the family honours at the decease of his cousin, Hugh, sixth Lord, in 1797. He was never married, and is, consequently, succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. Alexander Mackay, Barrack Master at Malta, who married, in 1809, Mrs. Ross, widow of David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, and has Eric, and several other children.

The very ancient family from which derived the nobleman whose death we record held possessions in the north of Scotland seven centuries ago, which possessions were originally denominated Strathnaver, but more recently Lord Reay's country. The great influence, however, of the Mackays may be attributed to the celebrated Donald Mackay, characterised by historians as "a great general, and a wise and political gentleman." This personage was at the battle of Solway Moss, and returned with the King to Edinburgh three days after the conflict, when his Majesty bestowed upon him, in requital of his faithful services, the forfeited lands of several individuals, by charter dated 28th November, 1542. Sir Donald Mackay, of Far, the first Lord Reay, was a distinguished soldier of his time, and took an active part during the civil war, in favour of Royalty; but, being one of those excepted from pardon in the treaty between the Covenanters and King Charles, he was obliged to retire to Denmark, where he died, in 1649.

#### LADY CAROLINE CAPEL.

This lady, who died on the 9th inst., aged 74, was eldest sister of the present Marquis of Anglesey, being daughter of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Chappagné, Dean of Chomacnoise. Her ladyship married 2nd April, 1792, the Hon. John Thomas Capel, son of the fourth Earl of Essex, and was left a widow in 1819 with three sons and eight daughters; the eldest of the former succeeded to the hereditary honours of his family at the decease of his uncle in 1839, and is the present Earl of Essex.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Scarcely any English wheat has been received up to our market, and the price of foreign wheat has been steady, though not very brisk, inquiry, at fully the late improvement in value. Upwards of 23,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week, mostly in middling condition. The finest qualities commanded a ready sale, at very full prices, but all other kinds were dull, and somewhat cheaper to sell. In barley not much was doing, yet prices were mostly supported. The show of that article was small. So little was doing in malt—the supply of which was small—that prices were almost nominal. Oats moved off steadily, at late rates. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour commanded very little attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1270; barley, 260; malt, 1510; oats, 80. Irish: Wheat, 880; barley, 400; malt, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 23,500; barley, 4750; malt, 100; oats, 6750. Flour: 3160 sacks, 17,580 barrels. English: Wheat, 1270; barley, 260; malt, 1510; oats, 80. Irish: Wheat, 880; barley, 400; malt, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 23,500; barley, 4750; malt, 100; oats, 6750. Flour: 3160 sacks, 17,580 barrels.

THE SEED MARKET.—Scarcely a transaction has taken place in this market since our last, and prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed (new), 23s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 13s to 13s 10s; ditto, foreign, 13s 10s to 14s per quarter. Rapeseed cakes, 17s 10s to 18s per quarter. Canary, 60s to 64s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 3s to 3s 6d; extra, 3s to 3s 6d; white, 3s to 3s 6d; extra, up to 3s 6d. Foreign red, 3s to 3s 6d; extra, 3s to 3s 6d; white, 3s to 3s 6d; extra, up to 3s 6d.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 10s to 10s 4d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per lb. loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 82s 3d; barley, 48s 8d; oats, 31s 11d; rye, 61s 9d; beans, 53s 0d; peas, 55s 10d. The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 90s 2d; barley, 52s 0d; oats, 33s 7d; rye, 67s 11d; beans, 56s 10d; peas, 57s 10d.

TEA.—About 6000 packages of Tea have been submitted to public competition this week. The biddings have been tolerably steady, without any material alteration in value.

SUGAR.—On the whole, a steady business is doing in raw sugar, at the late decline in value. Refined goods are a slow sale, at 57s for brown, and 58s to 58s 6d for standard lump.

COFFEE.—Most kinds are in fair request, at about stationary prices.

RICE.—This article is heavy, and the quotations have further receded 1s per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—The supply of the market has increased, and we have to report a very dull inquiry for this article, at a decline in value of from 3s to 4s per cwt. Carlow, landed, may be nominally quoted at 88s to 90s; Waterford, 86s to 88s; Cork, 87s to 89s; and Limerick, 86s to 88s, per cwt. On board, no sales have taken place. Dutch butter is very heavy, and 2s to 3s per cwt. The best Friesland is selling at 40s to 42s; inferior and middling, 38s to 40s per cwt. Home-made is dull, and 1s to 2s per cwt. lower. Fine Dorset, 15s to 16s; middling ditto, 14s to 15s; fine Devon, 14s to 15s per cwt. Fresh, 12s to 13s per dozen lbs. Bacon is heavy, and 2s per cwt. cheaper, the best Waterford selling at 78s to 80s per cwt. Fine dried lard is held at 84s to 86s per cwt. In all other kinds of provisions, next to nothing is doing.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C., on the spot, is very dull, at 49s 9d to 49s; and for the last three months, 47s 3d (Friday).—The accounts respecting the growing hine being considered rather more favourable, our market for all kinds of hops is in a very dull state; but we can notice no actual decline in the quotations, although the supply on offer is rather extensive. The duty is 1s 6d from £145,000 to £150,000.

SUSSEX POCKETS. 14s to 14s 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 14s 10s to 15s 5s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 15s 10s to 17s 7s per cwt. Lambton, 17s; South Durham, 17s; Belmont, 17s 6d; Stewart's, 18s 6d; Walker, 17s 3d per ton.

SMITHFIELD (Friday).—Although our market, to-day, was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as respects number and quality, the demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath Monday's prices. There were on offer 371 beasts, 1549 sheep and lambs, and 212 calves from abroad; as also, 184 Scots from Scotland. The supply of sheep was, comparatively speaking, small. As most of the butchers have purchased very sparingly of late, at Newgate and Leadenhall, the mutton trade this morning was firm, at, in some instances, an advance in the currencies of 3d per 8lb—the prime old Downs producing without difficulty 5s 4d per 8lb. In lamb, a full average amount of business was transacted, at a rise in value of from 3d to 4d per 8lb. The veal trade, from the excess of supply, was heavy, at barely late rates. Pigs were very dull, but not cheaper. Milch cows sold at from £15 to £19 each.

PER 8LB. TO SINK THE OFFALS.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, 4s, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 153; sheep and lambs, 11,470; calves, 725; pigs, 270.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL (Friday).—We had a steady trade here to-day, at very full prices. Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.  
(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been rather a demand for money during the past week, and prices have been firmly maintained. The Discount houses, however, have not shown any disposition to increase their rate for money on the calls, although the payment of the Half-Yearly Dividends has not had the ordinary effect of making money cheaper. Daily accounts speak favourably of the promise of the harvest, but the effect on the Money Market is counteracted by the announced French loan, for 350 millions of francs. The Railway calls are also beginning to be felt strongly. These circumstances operate to retard the attainment of a more active state of trade; but much of their importance will disappear if the harvest proves as favourable as there is good ground for anticipating.

The English Market opened with depression, Consols at one period on Monday having receded to 88. The closing price was 88½ to 89 for the July Account. The approaching settlement had an influence on prices, but on Tuesday a brisk business was done at a slight advance. The fineness of the weather, and the Account promising to pass off favourably, again improved prices on Wednesday, which on Thursday still further advanced, in consequence of the bears being obliged in many instances to buy in their accounts. Prices at the close of the week were, however, a little flatter. Exchequer Bills are not so good as the preceding week, and India Bonds have slightly declined. The last prices are, for Bank Stock, 199½; Reduced, 89; Consols, 88½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 90½; Long Annuities, expire Jan. 5, 1860, 91; India Bonds, under £1,000, 9; Consols for Opening, July 16, 88½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 9 pm; Ditto, Small, 13 pm.

It will be remembered that, some months since, the Committee of Spanish Bondholders despatched one of their number (Mr. Henderson) to Madrid, with authority to press a settlement of the over-due dividends on the Five per Cent. Stock, and arrange generally for the punctual payment of dividends for the future. On Saturday last, Mr. Henderson, jun., arrived from Madrid, with the following modest proposal:—

"To convert the whole debt into a Three per Cent. Stock, and on condition of revenues being duly secured and appropriated to the payment of the reduced interest, those revenues arising from the Customs or any other source, the bondholders to subscribe a relative proportion of their bonds, rather than adopt anything in the shape of a loan. For instance, on converting the £135 Active Bonds and Coupons, £120 of the new Bonds to be received by the creditors, and £15 by the Government." Mr. Henderson further states that "the abandonment of two per cent. interest on the Active, and the surrender to the Government of more than £8,000,000 of Stock in the grand lever, and constitutes the binding obligation for the Government, at any sacrifice, to give bona fide security for the future payment of the interest. The Passive and Deferred of 1831 to be admitted at rates to be agreed on."

The plain English of this proposition is—to forego 12 per cent. upon the principal, and give up two out of five per cent. interest; receiving in exchange a worse security (if possible) than the present. Now, the whole revenues of the State are, according to the agreement, liable for the debt: the present proposition obligingly offers to substitute any one portion, viz., Customs, &c., to that purpose. That such a proposition can be for one moment entertained is hardly probable; nevertheless, the meeting of bondholders on Thursday separated, contenting themselves with voting the Committee to be their representatives, and passing a vote of thanks to Lords Brougham, George Bentinck, and Palmerston. Simultaneously with this proposal, a loan is advertised for, secured on the emission of one million of Treasury Bonds. Nine per cent. per annum is offered by way of temptation. The holders of the last issue of Treasury Bonds, which were issued only to pay five per cent. per annum, were really paid nothing; but, after seven years of incessant dunning, a part of the principal was liquidated. It is needless, however, to waste our space or our readers' time by commenting upon the subject.

Although there was rather more business than ordinary in the Foreign Market, on Monday, prices closed flatly with regard to Spanish and Portuguese. Purchases, however, on Tuesday improved the state of affairs, and both the previously mentioned stocks advanced. Mexican also, for Account, advanced to 19½; and Spanish Five per Cent. to 23½. A reaction, however, in the last mentioned stock has since occurred, and the closing of the Account so limited business that quotations have been almost nominal. At present the prices are, for Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent. 84½; ditto, Small, 31; Equador Bonds, Grenada One per Cent. Deferred, 3½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, Five per Cent. 19; Ditto, for the Account, 19½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent. 31; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 21½; Ditto, for the Account, 22; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5; Ditto, Three per Cent. 31½; Ditto, for the Account, 31½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent. 57½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 90½.

The settlement in the Share Market passed off without much difficulty, the dealings not having been very extensive. The Market, however, is far from firm, at the following rates:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 14; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 18; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 15½; Buckinghamshire, 4½; Caledonian, 29½; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 24; Eastern Counties, 20½; Ditto, York Extension, 7; East Lancashire, New, 9½ x in.; Ditto ditto, Extension Scrip, 18; East Lincolnshire, 8; Great Northern, 4½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 31; Great Western, 122; Great Western, Half Shares, 70; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 20½; Great Western, New £17 Shares, 10; London and Blackwall, 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 55½; Ditto, Consolidated Eighth, 13½; London and North Western, 179½; Ditto, Quarters, (L. and B.), 29; Ditto, £40 Shares, (M. and B.), 71; London and South Western, 68; Ditto, New £50, 34½; Ditto, Tenth (Consolidated), 56½; Ditto, Scrip, £50, 48½; Manchester and Leeds, Half Shares, 46; Midland, 129; Ditto, £40 Shares, 48½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 10½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 100; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent., 128; Newcastle and Berwick, New, 8½; Norfolk, 124; Ditto, Extension, 10½ x in.; North British, Half Shares, 15½; Ditto, Thirds, 24; North Staffordshire, 104; Scottish Central, 23; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 34; Ditto, Class B, 24; South Staffordshire, 4½; South Eastern and Dover, New (issued at £25), 20½; South Wales, 11½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 1½; Windsor, Staines, and South Western, 2½ pm.; York and Newcastle, 37½; Ditto, Extension, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 12½ x 1; York and North Midland, 86½; Ditto, Extension, 42½; Ditto, Preference, 16½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 27½; Northern of France, 12½ x 1; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½; Paris and Lyons, 5; London and Westminster, 20½; Ditto, New, 18½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday was settling day in Consols, and the Market opened with much buoyancy, at an advance of nearly ½ per cent. A slight reaction, however, left the closing prices at 89½ for Money, and for the next Account, 89½. In the Share Market, and Foreign House, nothing of importance transpired.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

CROWN OFFICE, JULY 10.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.  
County of Cork.—Maurice Power, of Reenaconig, in the said county of Cork, M.D., in the room of Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 13.

3rd Dragoon Guards: R. C. Boute, to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Mapleton.  
9th Light Dragoons: Lieut. the Hon. C. Powys to be Captain, vice Mahon; Cornet R. W. King to be Lieut., vice Powys; H. A. Sarel to be Cornet, vice King. 11th Lieut. the Hon. G. Noel to be Captain, vice Dawson; Cornet A. Briscoe to be Lieut., vice Noel; L. Garland to be Cornet, vice Briscoe. 13th: Assist. Surgeon G. T. Woodman, M.D., to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Sall.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Capt. the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers to be Lieut. and Captain, vice C. J. Colville; Ensign and Lieut. D. W. Carleton to be Lieut. and Captain, vice the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers; Second Lieut. H. M. Bouvier to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Carleton.

5th Foot: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class W. O. Mackenzie, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice D. Henderson, M.D.; Assist. Surg. W. Sall, M.D., to be Surgeon; Assist. Surg. W. Battley to be Assistant-Surgeon; 21st: Assist. Surg. F. C. Annesley to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Clark. 26th: Assist. Surg. J. Johnston, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Stewart. 31st: Lieut. Gen. the Hon. H. O. Trevor, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B. 40th: Assist. Surg. H. Mapleton, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice M. Mure, 49th: Gen. Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Fitzroy J. G. Maclean, Bart. 47th: Capt. G. P. Pickard to be Captain, vice W. Wise; Capt. J. Benham to be Captain, vice G. P. Pickard; Lieut. R. S. Torrens to be Captain, vice Benham; Ensign W. F. A. Rooke to be Lieutenant, vice Torrens; T. W. Wolcombe to be Ensign, vice Rooke. 52d: Capt. S. Y. Martin to be Captain, vice Cockington; Lieut. F. J. Wilson to be Captain, vice Martin; Ensign and Adjutant W. Fuller to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign J. J. Bouchier to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson; W. A. Leithbridge to be Ensign, vice Bouchier. 61st: Assist. Surg. F. E. Clark to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Annesley. 69th: Gen. Cadet J. L. Maclean to be Ensign, vice J. H. Belton. 71st: J. A. Woolfryes to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Johnston. 72d: Lieut. Gen. Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B. 81st: Major Gen. T. Evans, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B. 87th: Brevet Major J. McMahon Kidd to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers; Lieut. R. L. Turner to be Captain, vice Kidd; Second Lieut. E. Stanley to be First Lieutenant, vice Turner; W. Whitshire to be Second Lieutenant, vice Stanley. 90th: Ensign T. de Courcy Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Owen. 91st: Ensign C. Loyd to be Lieutenant, vice Thom; D. K. Horsburgh to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 97th: J. V. Arthur to be Ensign, vice Bananysky. 10th Brigade: Major C. Du Pré Egerton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Iron; Captain S. Beckwith to be Major, vice Egerton; Captain F. N. Skinner to be Captain, vice Beckwith; Lieut. the Hon. E. Fitz Roy N. Fane to be Captain, vice Skinner; Second Lieut. C. V. Oxenden to be First Lieutenant, vice Fane; C. Buller to be Second Lieutenant, vice Oxenden; F. H. Ramsden to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bouverie.

BANKRUPTS.  
J. E. PYE, Barkeley-square, milliner. G. HARRIS, Giltspur-street, tailor. J. WORTERS, Groton, Suffolk, butcher. S. H. BILLINGAY, Commercial-road East, ironmonger. A. HILL, Ipswich, last-maker. T. H. HOLFORD, Dudley, grocer. J. LEGASSICK, Tavistock, grocer. J. L. BUTTERELL, Doncaster, grocer. W. DOSHA, Sutterfield, licensed victualler. A. MACHIN, Manchester, grocer. W. GUYTON, jun., Liverpool, merchant. J. KINDEL, Birkbead, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. REID, Glasgow, grocer. A. LANG, jun., Paisley, sawmill-manufacturer. W. SMITH, Barhead, Renfrewshire, coal-master. G. M'GOWAN, Glasgow, wright.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 15.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Carroll, as Consul at St. Helena for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

E. SWIFT, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddlers-ironmonger.

BANKRUPTcies.

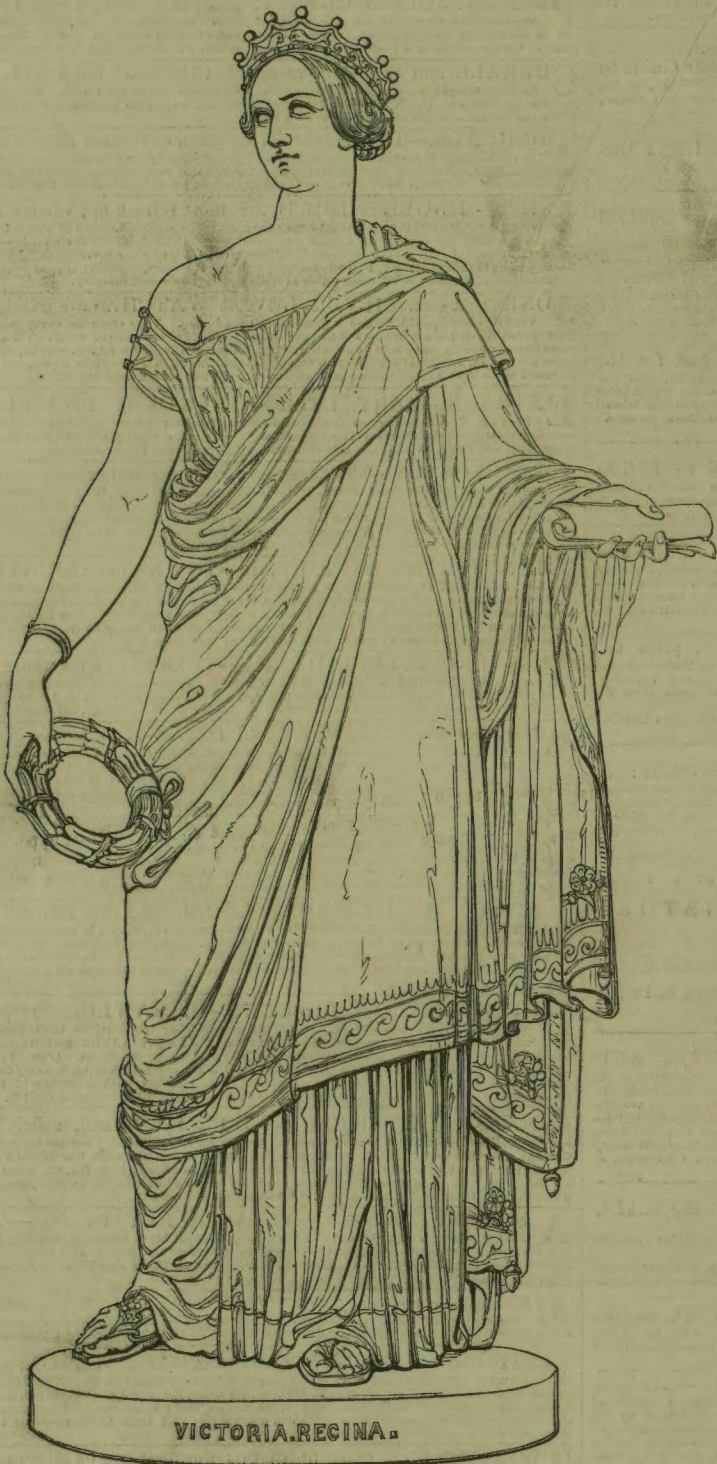
J. BRITAIN, Redlynch, Wiltshire, market-gardener. J. SNOOK, Ledbury-road, Paddington, builder. S. HOCKEN, Cornwall-villas, Queen's-road, Dalston, builder. H. CLARK, Redcross-street, City, and Plummer's Row, Whitechapel, oil and colour merchant. L. LANGLEY, Brading, Isle of Wight, baker. G. CROFTS, Leicester, draper. D. DOLPHIN, Bliton, Staffordshire, grocer. J. W. SUGG, Torquay, Devonshire, architect. W. B. COOKE, Burton-upon-Trent, Derbyshire, tape manufacturer. J. F. GEE, Wakefield, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist. G. ROBERTS, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, miller. W. A. MASSEY, Liverpool, victualler. G. WHITEHEAD, J. SETTLE, J. SMITH, J. HYDE, W. KELSALE, J. HOLDEN, T. BARLOW, D. CRIGHTON, J. JONES, T. MALLINSON, W. FOSTER, D. CRIGHTON, and J. ASHWORTH, Fendleton, cotton-spinners. J. L. BUTTERELL, Doncaster, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.









GIBSON'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## GIBSON'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

This long talked-of work has just been placed in the Sculpture Room of the Royal Academy, where it proves very attractive. It is, in part, coloured, but sparingly. This is a novelty in art, which has excited some difference of opinion. In an article in the *Roman Advertiser*, the work is characterised as "a personification of the Royal so obvious, that, if discovered centuries hence, we believe there could be no hesitation in recognising it as the statue of a Queen, even without the tiara or any other insignia. We felt some alarm for its reputation on learning that it had been coloured, and visited it again, doubtful of receiving an impression so agreeable as the first. But the application of colour is so delicate, the tone so subdued, that no effect of glaring contrast is produced, and the pale purity of the marble does not, as a whole, suffer from the partial tinting. Nothing more is coloured than the rim of the tiara and the dolphins that ornament its circlet, in yellow; the wave-formed embroidery of the robe, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle, at the corners, in red and blue; the acorns pendant from the extremities, where the Greeks wore weight of gold, in yellow."

## NEW CACTUS, FROM REAL DEL MONTE, MEXICO.

(CEREUS SENILIS.)

THERE are three specimens of this lofty Cactus in the Royal Gardens at Kew, 12½ feet, 16 feet, and 18½ feet high; two of the three, however, we regret to add, are now showing evident symptoms of decay. This species is called *Senilis*, vulgo, "Old Man's Head," from the quantity of long, wiry grey hair which crowns the summit. Unlike the human kind, the old plants are less conspicuous by their grey hair than the younger ones. For the means of procuring them we are indebted to John Taylor, Esq., and the gentlemen of the Real del Monte Company. Small plants of this species we know to be twenty and twenty-five years old: from their slowness of growth, as well as from the reports of the inhabitants of Mexico, there is reason to believe that these gigantic individuals are some hundreds, (probably a thousand,) years old.

THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia continues to gradually improve in health. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge daily visit their relative at Kensington.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, BOSTON, AND EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—A meeting of shareholders in this line was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Tuesday, Mr. B. Badger in the chair, at which great complaints were made of the manner in which the affairs have been managed, especially in the Directors having refused two offers, one from the Eastern Counties of £1 premium per share, and the other from the Direct Northern of a guaranteed interest of 5½ per cent., with the option of exchanging the shares into those of the Great Northern within two years of the opening of that line, without consulting the Proprietors, the Directors being determined to carry out the line in all its integrity; whereas, it was contended that the objects of the line could now be as well carried out by making a portion only of the line. A series of resolutions was carried, to the effect that the Direction, as at present constituted, does not meet with the approbation of the shareholders; and that a Committee, acting on the part of the Proprietors, be requested to canvass the shareholders as far as possible, with a view to obtain a change in the management, at the half-yearly meeting, in August next. A subscription of 4d. per share being entered into towards defraying the expenses of the Committee, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A GENTLEMAN DROWNED WHILE BATHING NEAR WINDSOR.—On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held at Windsor on the body of Mr. Julius Jacobson, of the firm of Jacobson Brothers, merchants, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, who was unfortunately drowned the previous afternoon, while bathing in the Thames, a short distance below Windsor Bridge. It was stated in evidence that the place where the deceased went to bathe was one of the most dangerous parts of the river, except to those who were fully acquainted with the eddies and deep holes which were around the spot. Dr. Hermann Scherer, of 36, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, who accompanied the deceased, described the manner of his friend's death, and his own ineffectual efforts to rescue him. The body was afterwards found in a deep hole, within a few yards whence it sunk. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned while Bathing."

## EXTRAORDINARY MIRAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

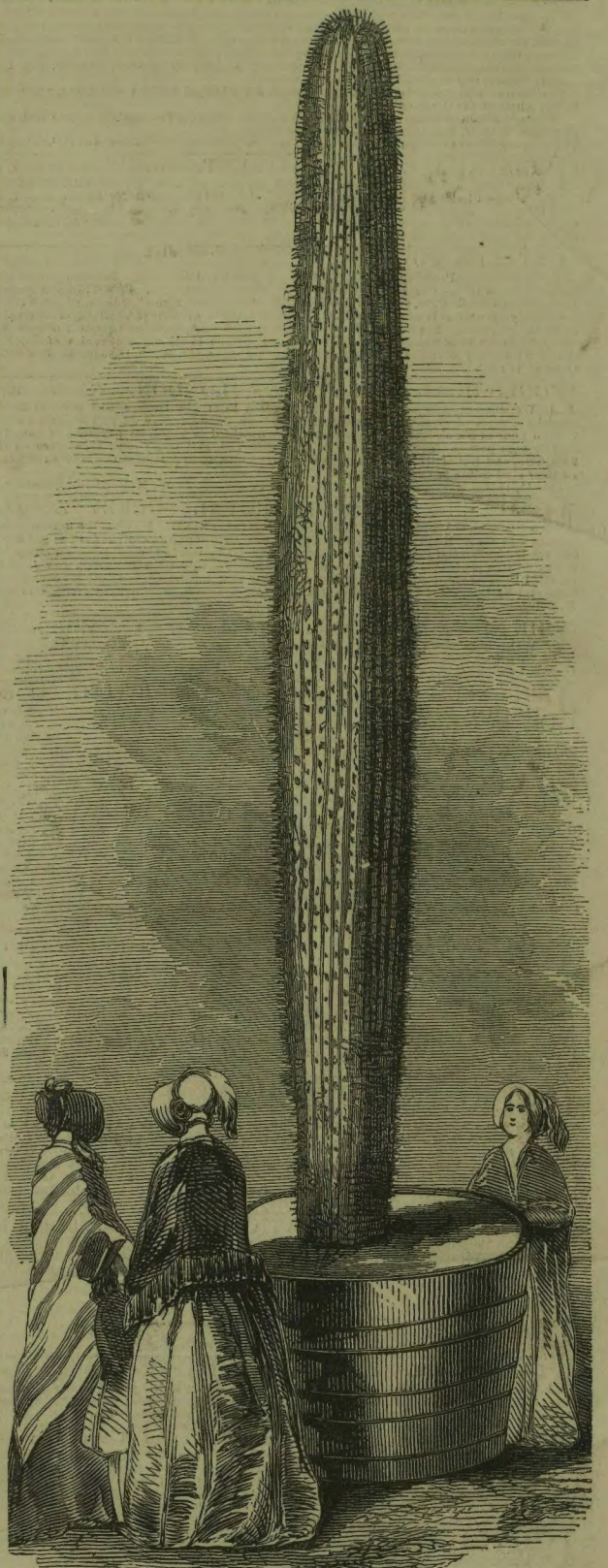
THE accompanying Sketch shows a most remarkable occasion of Mirage which took place here (Ramsgate) on the 6th inst. An occurrence of this sort, to such an extent as the present, has not been witnessed for many years. The appearance of the atmosphere over the sea during the whole day was very peculiar; and the refraction operating upon the ships anchored in the Downs, increased their hulls to three times their respective bulks. Vessels in the offing were seen as it were suspended in the air; others with an inverted reflection; and in one instance, to the west of the southernmost head of the Goodwin Sands, a ship was doubly reflected.

The coast of France presented a most extraordinary appearance. The white cliffs were elevated several degrees above the horizon, and inversely refracted, while the apparent nearness was most striking. After

nightfall, the lighthouses on the coast at Calais, Grinez, Gravelines, and Dunkirk, were distinctly seen. That some peculiar atmospheric action was going on is proved by the thunderstorms in different parts, but which did not reach these districts.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington intends to leave Apsley House immediately after the Parliamentary Session for Walmer Castle.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—One day last week, a lady took a first-class ticket, at the Exeter Station of the South Devon Railway, for Starcross, and, on arriving at her journey's end, she found, to her great chagrin, that she had somewhere or other mislaid it. After searching the carriage in vain, she made up her mind to pay her fare again, and went towards the office for the purpose. Meeting the station-master by the way, she mentioned her loss to him, and found, to her great surprise, that he was already informed of it. "He knew it half an hour ago: she had left it on the counter at the Exeter Station." The lady was delighted; she saved her money, and was initiated into one of the mysteries of science, at the same time.



NEW CACTUS, FROM REAL DEL MONTE.—(CEREUS SENILIS.)

## THE NEW CROWN PIECE.

By the courtesy of Mr. Wyon, R.A., Chief Engraver to her Majesty's Mint, we are enabled to engrave a specimen five-shilling piece of Queen Victoria, part of a new coinage, which presents a very considerable advance, in point of design, upon the five-shilling piece in circulation. The face of the Queen (in profile) is exquisitely rendered.

Her Majesty wears a crown, of mediæval design, of exquisite workmanship. This is a tasteful revival on Mr. Wyon's part; the last Sovereign crowned upon our coins being Charles the First. The Queen's hair is plaited and banded; her robe-work with roses, shamrocks, and thistles, and other ornaments. The legend is, "*Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum—reg: f: d.*"

On the reverse, the arms of the three kingdoms are represented, not quarterly, but on separate escutcheons, ranged base to base, in the form of a cross. In the intervals is an elaborate fretwork, with rose, thistle, and shamrock. The legend is, "*Tueatur unita Deus—anno dom. mdcccxlvii.*"

On the edge, we read "*Decus et tutamen—anno regni undecimo;*" a rose between each two words, a crown between the sentences.



THE NEW CROWN PIECE.

All these legends are in the old black letter; and the style of the ornaments is mediæval. The execution is throughout extremely beautiful.

DIABOLICAL CASE OF POISONING IN TEXAS.—A letter from Sabine, Texas, details one of the most unexampled acts of poisoning committed in Shelby county, Texas, that was ever heard of in a civilised community. It appears that there was a wedding at old Mr. Wilkinson's, of an orphan girl he raised, at which all the invited guests were poisoned, including the bride's maid and groom's man. Out of sixty persons poisoned, thirty will certainly die. Ten or twelve are already dead, including two sons of preacher Britton, two Castleberries—the one a young man, and the other a young woman—one of the Slaughters and his wife. Strange to tell, none of the family were injured, nor yet the bride and groom; yet one of the bride's maids died in the house. Old Wilkinson immediately absconded. This portion of Texas is in arms, and wee betide the guilty. It is supposed that the negroes were hired to administer the poison in the coffee, or food, by a disappointed suitor, who was present at the wedding.

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EXTRAORDINARY MIRAGE AT RAMSGATE.